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UN COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA MEETS IN BANGKOK

BK210309 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] As the United Nations Council for Namibia begins its extraordinary plenary meeting in Bangkok today, South Africa and the black nationalist guerrilla movement known as SWAPO have agreed to hold another round of talks to find ways that will lead to an independence for Namibia. President of the council Paul J.F. Lusaka of Zambia told a news conference here yesterday that the talks will be a follow-up to an all-party conference on independence for Namibia held in Lusaka last week.

The conference, which was attended by representatives of South Africa, SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) and the internal political parties of Namibia, reportedly ended inconclusively. The delegates attending the conference in the Zambian capital failed to agree on a final communique.

"The parties were agreed on independence for Namibia without delay, but two obstacles remain -- the Cuban presence in Angola and the impartiality of UN supervised elections after South Africa withdraws," he told reporters. He said the meeting, the first between South Africa and SWAPO, was not a failure as some have claimed even though it did not achieve a ceasefire between the two sides.

He said the parties agreed that there should be movement towards implementation of a UN resolution calling for the independence of Namibia and UN supervised elections. But the two sides disagreed about the presence of some 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola and the electoral system for the UN supervised elections after South Africa's withdrawal, he said.

Lusaka said he was informed before leaving for Bangkok on Saturday that both South Africa and SWAPO agreed to hold a follow-up meeting to the conference to discuss the implementation of a United Nations independence plan for Namibia. Namibia is a vast mineral-rich territory in southwestern Africa and has been ruled by South Africa since the end of the First World War in defiance of UN [resolutions].

Lusaka said that during the five-day meetings in Bangkok, the council will review in depth the continuing critical situation in Namibia and the persistent refusal of South Africa to implement the UN resolutions on Namibia. The UN Security Council has adopted what is known as Resolutions 385 in 1976 and 435 in 1978 which provide the framework for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia through the holding of election under UN supervision and control.

He said the UN plan for the independence of Namibia remains unimplemented six years after it was endorsed by the UN Security Council "because of South Africa's insistence in linking Namibia's independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues," one of them is the demand for a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, Namibia's northern neighbour. The meetings of the UN council in Namibia in Bangkok, the first of the series to be held in Asia, are part of its efforts to "emphasize the responsibility of the international community for Namibia and to intensify worldwide support for the cause of the Namibian people."

Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon will today deliver the opening address for the meetings held at the ESCAP Building on Ratchadamnoen Avenue. Among participants in the meetings are secretary general, president of the UN General Assembly and the president of the UN Security Council.

Also attending are the chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonization, chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid and representatives of specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the UN.

A delegation of SWAPO will also take part in the meetings which were preceded by a meeting of journalists from several parts of the world on the issue. SWAPO has been waging a bush war for almost 18 years in pursuit of independence for Namibia, which is a former German colony. It was formed in 1960 and is recognized by the UN under the leadership of Sam Nujoma. The 31-member UN Council on Namibia was established in 1967 as the only legal authority to administer the territory until independence.

DK Delegate's Speech

BK230209 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 May 84 p 5

[Text] Kampuchea and Namibia have similar problems because they involve the occupation of foreign troops, a senior Khmer Rouge official said yesterday. Sung Sikoeun, the Democratic Kampuchea representative to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), said the Namibian problem involved many factors, just like the Kampuchean problem. "They are there in defiance of UN resolutions, and free elections under UN supervision are impossible," he said.

He also said that during Khieu Samphan's visit to Niger from 27 April-1 May, the Khmer Rouge leader was able to confer with African friends, and obtained their support. "We have traditional ties with African countries. They are poor, but their moral support is the most welcome," he said.

The African countries which have maintained diplomatic relations with Democratic Kampuchea are Togo, Niger, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Mauritania, Gabon, Gambia and Senegal, he said. In the upcoming 39th General Assembly, he said Democratic Kampuchea would use the same strategy to draw the world's attention to the plight of the Kampuchean refugees and the occupation by Vietnamese troops of Kampuchea.

Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon also drew a comparison between the Namibian problem and the Kampuchean conflict in his opening address for the extraordinary plenary meetings of the UN Council for Namibia, which enters their third day at the ESCAP Building today.

Draft Declaration

BK230215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 May 84 p 14

[Text] The Drafting Committee of the Council for Namibia yesterday began its work on a declaration to be adopted on Friday on independence for Namibia. The declaration is expected to include a strong censure against South Africa for its colonisation and "enslavement" of the Namibian people. It will also be directed at the United States and Israel which had been accused of assisting South Africa to build up its nuclear weapons capability.

According to tentative version of the declaration, "the Council considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist regime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, adds yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave situation, since this development can only help South Africa to further seek to intimidate independent states in the region into submission, while posing a threat to all mankind."

The declaration will urge all states and international organisations to provide military as well as political, moral and financial aids to the Namibian liberation forces of South West Africa People's Organisation.

"The Council reaffirmed once again the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. The Namibian people, in the exercise of their inherent right of self-defense, are entitled to avail themselves of all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve their freedom and national independence. The council strongly condemns the South African regime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and demands its immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the territory."

The United States was blamed for encouraging Pretoria to expand its racist policy with Washington's "constructive engagement" policy. "Any attempts, therefore, to portray the Namibian question as a part of East-West confrontation, or to link it with extraneous considerations, is in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community as reflected in the position adopted by the United Nations, and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia," it stated.

In the extraordinary plenary session which continued for the second day yesterday, the council elected Thai Ambassador to UN M.R. Phiraphong Kasemsi as chairman of the Committee of the whole which will meet on Friday. M.R. Phiraphong told the BANGKOK POST that so far there had been no new development in the meeting to resolve the issue and that Thailand could only give political support to Namibia. He said there was similarity between the Namibia question and the Kampuchean problem in that the aggression in both countries violated the human rights principle and the right to self-determination.

Representatives of the council's 31 members urged for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question through the UN Resolution 435. Chinese Ambassador to UN Shen Ping said Pretoria obstructed the implementation of the UN resolution by linking the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of more than 25,000 Cuban troops from Namibia's northern neighbour, Angola. "The South African authorities should come to understand the situation, completely abandon their policies of colonialism and expansionism, stop all their activities to destabilise Mozambique and implement Security Council resolution 435 immediately and unconditionally so that the independence of Namibia can be obtained at an early date," he said.

Other countries' statements urging for an immediate solution to the problem were from Angola, Algeria, Finland, Belgium, Pakistan and Egypt.

ENVOY SEES NO SIGNS OF THAW IN U.S.-USSR TIES

OW221245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1721 GMT 22 May 84

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff reporter]

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- The Soviet Union's mistrust of the Reagan administration is so deep that there are no signs of a thaw in their relations, Japanese Ambassador Masuo Takashima said Tuesday. The Japanese envoy to Moscow also said the new Soviet leadership of Konstantin Chernenko appears oriented toward "continuity and stability" in comparison with the late Yuriy Andropov's rule characterized by harsh discipline and "sense of tension."

Currently on his third home leave in two years, Takashima voiced skepticism about the Russian economy which he said is on a temporary upturn but, as in the past, has been plagued with a low rate of efficiency because of a lack of dynamism that normally permeates a socialist state like the Soviet Union. "The Soviet Union's mistrust of President (Ronald) Reagan is deep" despite the conciliatory tone of his remarks on the Kremlin in recent months, the 65-year-old career diplomat pointed out during a news conference. The Soviets believe he should show his sincerity if he is really serious about improving U.S.-Soviet relations, Takashima added.

The Japanese envoy is presently in Tokyo to convey to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe his observations of the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic Games and other outstanding issues of crucial interest. Takashima downplayed the boycott's impact on overall ties between the two superpowers, limiting his statement on the issue to the fact that the Soviets are simply boycotting the Olympics due to a lack of security guarantees for Soviet athletes. "In a country with such a political system, nobody can say a thing for certain," cautioned the former vice minister. He was appointed ambassador to Moscow in February 1982.

When asked about chilly Russo-Japanese relations in the last two years, Takashima commented with a wry smile: "I am very unlucky and a victim" of events beyond his control, like the shooting down in September of a Korean airlines jetliner. The deplorable state of Russo-Japanese relations are a reflection of East-West tension and "mutual distrust" between the two blocs that has led to a stepping-up of military might, the envoy asserted. The chances of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko visiting Japan are "extremely slim" at present, Takashima said, referring to the Soviet contention that the time is not appropriate for such a visit.

Sunao Sonoda, the late foreign minister, visited Moscow in 1978 and the Japanese Government has been calling on Gromyko to come to Tokyo to try and cement stronger Russo-Japan ties despite differences over the sovereignty of four northern islands off Hokkaido.

Takashima noted the Soviet criticism of Japan has been harshest after that levelled against the United States. "The criticism has been often and strong" particularly after Yasuhiro Nakasone became prime minister, he said.

He foresees no dramatic improvement in the Soviet Union's ties with the West and Japan until the U.S. presidential election is over. "But what we need at this crucial moment is a dialogue" with the Soviet Union and great patience is required toward that end, Takashima stressed.

REPORTAGE ON ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION'S TALKS

OW230321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO -- Pro-Iraq Persian Gulf states do not want to see foreign intervention to end the 44-month Iran-Iraq war, the leader of an Arab League delegation said Wednesday. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah made the statement in a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He renewed a call for Japan to sharply trim its Iranian crude oil import to help end the war, a Japanese official said.

Prime Minister Nakasone told As-Sabah, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and other Arab League delegates he will take up the Persian Gulf war during the seven-nation economic summit in London next month, the official reported. The Japanese Government expects the warring countries "to avoid an escalation of the war and agree to an early ceasefire," Nakasone was quoted as saying.

As-Sabah related to the Japanese leader a warning that if the war further escalates, it would lead foreign powers with vested interest in the Gulf region to intervene, which the 20-member Arab League is trying to avoid, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

The Kuwait foreign minister reportedly said in an interview he has "no right to object" to foreign intervention to protect oil shipping routes on which Europe, Japan and other countries are dependent.

Prime Minister Nakasone raised that point, pointing out over 60 percent of Japan's imported crude comes from the Gulf region. He also said Japan's oil imports from Iran are falling because of the war, irrespective of the Arab League's repeated requests, the Foreign Ministry official told reporters.

Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz said Iran had spurned repeated attempts to bring the war to an end. "The war has been forced upon us by Iran," a Japanese official said 'Aziz explained. "We cannot help but keep on fighting."

INA Report

JN230918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 23 May (INA) -- The Arab League delegation currently visiting Tokyo today met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The delegation, which consists of Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and 'Abbas Ghazrawi, director general of the Asian Affairs Section in the Saudi Foreign Ministry, discussed the efforts that can be exerted by the Japanese Government to achieve peace in the Gulf region.

The delegation pointed out that Iran's stubborn rejection of all peace initiatives to end the war is the main cause of the continuation of this war. The delegation expressed its profound concern over Iran's escalation and expansion of the Gulf war by attacking Arab oil tankers as well as the possibility of foreign intervention in the region. They stressed that curtailment of Iran's foreign currency reserves will force it to sit at the negotiation table.

The Arab delegation requested the Japanese Government to stop purchasing Iranian oil and to play an active role in the establishment of peace in the Gulf region.

The Japanese prime minister asserted that his government will continue its efforts to achieve a solution to the Gulf dispute by peaceful means. The prime minister said that Japan appreciates Iraq's positive attitude toward the UN resolutions, especially Security Council Resolution 540. Nakasone expressed great concern over the recent developments in the Gulf in light of the attacks on neutral oil tankers and said that these attacks are not in the interest of any country.

Kuwaiti Minister Leaves for UN

OW230459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO -- Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah is cutting short his Tokyo visit to attend an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council, Japanese officials said Wednesday.

As-Sabah will board a Pan American flight (800) to New York Wednesday evening after a meeting at his downtown Tokyo hotel with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe, a Foreign Ministry official said. "He is leaving for New York to attend the emergency session of the U.N. Security Council," the official told KYODO NEWS SERVICE. The Kuwaiti leader was originally scheduled to depart for New York Thursday after holding a joint news conference with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Abe.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO BEGINS VISIT

OW230639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0634 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO -- Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo and his wife arrived here Wednesday afternoon for a five-day state visit to Japan -- the first visit to this country by a Brazilian head of state since President Ernesto Geisel came in 1976.

The president will meet Emperor Hirohito and hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday. Foreign Minister Ramiro Flysio Saraiva Guerreiro, who is accompanying the president, will confer with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe Friday. The Brazilian leaders' talks with Japanese leaders will center on the Latin American, Asian and other global situations, Brazil's huge debts to foreign creditors and the North-South problem between developed and developing nations. Another topic will be Japan's cooperation in turning Brazil's "cerrado" shrubby region into arable land and other major economic development projects. During President Figueiredo's stay in Japan until Sunday, a Japan-Brazilian techno-science cooperation agreement will be concluded.

FUKUDA'S TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU REPORTED

OW230035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, May 22 KYODO -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu Tuesday called for quick Japanese action to bring down higher money interest rates worldwide. Ceausescu made the appeal during an hour-long meeting with former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. Fukuda quoted Ceausescu as saying the worldwide high interest rates are hindering economic development of each country.

The Romanian president said the world economy will be thrown into confusion unless some drastic measures are taken for debtor developing countries, including debt shelving and rescheduling. Fukuda is on his way to Yugoslavia to attend a meeting of former heads of government.

Ceausescu said it is important for neighboring countries of the United States and the Soviet Union to play a role in easing tension between the two superpowers. For example, he said, when the United States tried to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Europe should have rejected it.

Fukuda also told reporters he has gained an impression through talks with Ceausescu and other Romanian officials that Romania would not stay away from this year's Los Angeles Olympic Games. East Germany, Poland and seven other Soviet allies have decided to follow the Soviet Union in boycotting the Olympic Games.

Diplomatic sources said Romania, although a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, wants to separate politics from sports for the sake of an independent diplomacy.

LDP PROPOSES 77-DAY EXTENSION OF DIET SESSION

OW221305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- The Liberal-Democratic Party Tuesday retracted a plan to extend the current Diet session by 94 days and proposed instead an extension of 77 days through August 8, the ruling party said. Diet business remained stalled throughout Tuesday as opposition parties stayed away in protest against the earlier LDP initiative. The conservative party of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is set to open a plenary session of the House of Representatives Wednesday and to ram the proposal through, Diet sources said. Diet business is expected to stall for a long time if the LDP railroads the motion, the sources said. The governing party on Monday proposed extending the session, due to close on Wednesday or May 23, for 94 days through August 25.

Opposition parties earlier Tuesday jointly asked the speaker of the House of Representatives, Kenji Fukunaga, to reject the LDP move.

After consulting with the president of the House of Councillors, Mutsuo Kimura, the lower house speaker asked the Tories to reconsider their proposal, the sources said. The LDP later held a meeting of senior officers and agreed to shorten the period of extension from 94 to 77 days, party officials said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIM VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Stops at Novosibirsk, Omsk

SK2222311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Omsk May 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Novosibirsk and Omsk on his way to Moscow, leading the DPRK party and state delegation for an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

He arrived at Novosibirsk railway station on May 21. He was met at the railway station by A.P. Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirsk Provincial Committee of the CPSU, V.A. Bokov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Novosibirsk Provincial Soviet of People's Deputies, Colonel General N.I. Popov, commander of the Siberian Military District, and leading personnel of the Novosibirsk city party and government bodies. Also present at the station was Comrade Ya.T. Novichenko, who worked in our country right after liberation.

Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train and exchanged greetings with the Soviet cadres who came out to meet him. Soviet children presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and cadres accompanying him as members of the delegation.

Comrade Kim Il-song received greetings from Comrade Ya.T. Novichenko and warmly hugged him. Retrospecting with deep emotion the heroic feat Comrade Ya.T. Novichenko performed at the place of the meeting marking the 27th anniversary of the March first popular uprising which was held at the Pyongyang railway station plaza 38 years ago, Comrade Kim Il-song expressed particular joy upon meeting him nearly 40 years after and posed for a photograph with him.

Saying Comrade Ya.T. Novichenko is a symbol of the Korean-Soviet friendship, he highly estimated him as a hero. Comrade Ya.T. Novichenko expressed deep thanks for this high compliments and said he could hardly repress deep emotions and joy at seeing Comrade President Kim Il-song in good health.

Comrade Kim Il-song got on the train amid the warm send-off of the cadres who were there to meet him.

He passed through Omsk that afternoon. Present at the railway station were S.I. Manyakin, first secretary of the Omsk Provincial Committee of the CPSU, Ye.D. Pokhitailo, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Omsk Provincial Soviet of People's Deputies, and leading personnel of the Omsk city party and power bodies.

Comrade Kim Il-song got down the train, guided by the soviet cadres accompanying him from Zabaikalsk. Soviet children presented bunches of flowers to him and cadres accompanying him as members of the delegation.

S.I. Manyakin, first secretary of the Omsk provincial party committee, presented him with the first bunch of roses that has been brought into blossom in the Siberian region and prepared with particular care. Comrade Kim Il-song was briefed by the first secretary of the Omsk provincial party committee on the geographical position and economic conditions of Omsk Province.

Earlier, on the evening of May 20, he left Krasnoyarsk for Moscow.

The Krasnoyarsk Territorial Party Committee and the Executive Committee of the Krasnoyarsk Territorial Soviet of People's Deputies presented him with a gift.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK230228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 22 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May editorial: "Epochal Event in the History of Korean-Soviet Friendship"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arrives in Moscow today to make an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Council of Ministers, leading a DPRK party and state delegation.

The visit by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union is an epochal event in the history of Korean-Soviet friendship. It carries great significance in further consolidating the traditional friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and in further expanding and developing the relations of cooperation between them.

Our people enthusiastically applaud the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to the Soviet Union. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has stated: The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have established a firm relationship of friendship as class brothers through the joint struggle to oppose the imperialists, their common enemy, and to win victory in the peace and the socialist and communist cause.

Korea and the Soviet Union are close neighbors, and the peoples of the two countries are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who are jointly struggling to oppose imperialism and to realize the socialist and communist cause.

Korean-Soviet friendship has a deep-rooted history. The peoples of the two countries have formed an indestructible friendship with blood on the single road of the protracted joint struggle against imperialism and have developed the comradely relations of actively supporting and cooperating with each other in accomplishing the socialist and communist cause.

During the days of the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean communists actively supported [ongho] the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist country, while fighting for the fatherland's liberation. The Soviet Union helped our people's struggle against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and for the country's liberation. After the liberation, it was the first to recognize the DPRK as the only legitimate government of the Korean people and actively supported our Republic in the international arena.

During the days of our people's arduous fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, the fraternal Soviet people extended material and moral internationalist support and encouragement and, during the post-war days of restoration and construction, they aided us. In fact, since the early days, the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have closely supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle to oppose imperialism and build socialism. In this process, they have formed an inseparable comradely friendship and brotherly amity.

These traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union, which are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are further expanding and developing in various fields today. The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union not only support each other politically but also closely cooperate with each other economically.

Economic and technological exchanges and cooperation between the two countries are becoming active, and the cultural ties between them are consolidating. Through this visit by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, such relations of friendship and cooperation in various fields between the two countries will develop to a new higher stage.

The fraternal Soviet people are a great people who carried out the first socialist revolution under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, founded by V.I. Lenin. After the victory of the revolution, the Soviet people pioneered the untrodden road to socialism, repulsing the repeated subversive activities and armed interference of the enemies at home and abroad and independently safeguarding the gains of revolution while surrounded by capitalism.

The Soviet people not only reliably defended their socialist fatherland but also greatly contributed to the cause of liberating many countries in Europe and Asia by playing a decisive role in annihilating the Hitler fascist clique and the Japanese militarists in World War II and guaranteeing a victory in the war.

During the post war days, the Soviet people turned their country into a socialist power with modernized industry, developed agriculture, up-to-date science and technology, and a powerful defense capability by restoring the economy, which had been destroyed by the war, and accelerated the socialist construction, while they overcame all kinds of difficulties and obstacles.

Today, the fraternal Soviet people are vigorously staging the struggle to complete a developed socialist society under the leadership of the CPSU, headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, upholding the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the series of plenary meetings of the party Central Committee which were held in recent years. The results of the emergency plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in February and the 1st session of the 11th Supreme Soviet of the USSR displayed the deep trust of all the Soviet people in the party and displayed their unity and cohesion and firm determination to accelerate the socialist and communist cause.

The CPSU puts forth, as important tasks in the present era, the questions of increasing the combat capability of the party organizations, uniting the popular masses ideologically and organizationally, and of intensifying the party guidance of economic work.

The Soviet working class and people are achieving new successes in various sectors of the people's economy and are reinforcing order and organizational discipline in all fields. The labor struggle to overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan is being vigorously staged, and the work to prepare for a new 5-Year Plan is being pushed ahead. Because of the working masses' self-sacrificing labor struggle to accomplish the policies of the Soviet party and government, the country is assuming new aspects with each passing day and the standard of the people's material and cultural living is continuously increasing.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are actively struggling to check and frustrate the imperialists' scheme of aggression and war and to defend peace in Europe and the world. The Soviet Government is putting forth constructive proposals to oppose resolutely the imperialists' scheme of trying to destroy the existing balance of power and attain unilateral superiority in the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, proposals to reduce nuclear weapons, and proposals to prevent a nuclear war. The Soviet party, government, and people are strongly exposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialist and the South Korean puppets' schemes of national division and war and are extending active support to and solidarity with our people's struggle for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This serves as an encouragement to our people.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over the achievements the fraternal Soviet people are making in socialist and communist construction. They support the just measures and constructive proposals of the Soviet party and government to defend world peace.

Today, our people are vigorously accelerating the grand socialist construction and are struggling to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, firmly rallying around the party and the leader and upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.

Korea and the Soviet Union are allied countries which are linked with each other in a class relationship in the struggle to realize their common purposes and ideals. Expanding and consolidating the friendship, unity, and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples is a great contribution to promoting the revolution and construction in the two countries, to consolidating the socialist forces of the world, and to realizing the people's peace cause. Our people greatly value the friendship, unity, and relations of cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people. Our party's consistent policy is to consolidate Korean-Soviet friendship. In the future, too, our people will make active efforts to consolidate friendship and unity with the Soviet people and march forward forever shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people in the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and to accomplish the socialist and communist cause.

We firmly believe that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union will be successful and bear excellent fruit, thereby recording a new brilliant chapter in the chronicles of Korean-Soviet friendship.

LETTER TO SOUTH PROPOSES SPORTS TALKS RESUMPTION

SK230844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- Two liaison men of our side handed over to the South Korean side a letter from Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee, in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom today.

The letter reads: I deeply regret that your side, in its letter dated May 18 either, did not show the intention to fundamentally correct its wrong stand which it had taken in the talks hitherto.

As publicly recognized at home and abroad, the two rounds of talks ended fruitless, showing no progress at all, entirely because your side came out with the "Burma incident" and the "Sin Sang-ok-Choe Un-hui problem" which had nothing to do with us and the sports talks and turned the sports talks into a political arena and evaded the discussion of the basic problem, putting them up as the precondition to the talks.

In an effort to resume the talks at any cost, which had been driven to the point of rupture by this untenable stand of your side, we demanded your side in our letter dated May 12 to withdraw its political remarks slandering us over "incidents" alien to us and give assurances that it would no more resort to anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign.

Such principled demand of ours is an entirely just one for living up to the trust of the nation by successfully advancing the sports talks in conformity with its intrinsic mission and character.

But your side in its recent letter brought forward again the "Burma incident" and the "Sin Sang-ok-Choe Un-hui problem", while expressing the will to discuss the basic questions including the agenda question, if the talks opened, thus showing a little changed posture to enter into the discussion of the questions, though it persisted in its basic stand.

We consider that your side's showing such stand, though belatedly, means that it somewhat expressed its intention to reflect on itself, conscious of its error in politicizing the sports talks.

Paying attention to your side's announcement that it would enter into the discussion of the fundamental questions at the talks, though there are still problems in your side's basic stand, we decided to sit face to face with your side, regarding it as an expression of an attitude not to commit political provocations again at the sports talks.

So we will send all the delegates of our side including the head of the delegation to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10:00 on May 25.

KCNA REPORTS ON 'PROVOCATIVE WAR DRILL' IN SOUTH

SK222225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique held a provocative war drill called "demonstration exercise against high-speed infiltration of the enemy" at a puppet army unit, according to "Radio No 1" in Seoul.

The fascist clique kicked up a row, inciting hostility against the northern half of the DPRK by forcibly mobilizing the puppet army, local officials and civilians. It also staged a "coastal guard demonstration exercise" at another unit of the puppet army inciting anti-communism and war fever.

The continued military exercises, timed to coincide with the ever-mounting anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean students, show how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique tries to divert the attention of the people elsewhere and incite anti-communist consciousness and war fever among them.

CRASH OF U.S. RECONNAISSANCE PLANE CRASH NOTED

SK230438 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] A reconnaissance plane of the U.S. Air Force which was running wild in preparations for a war, crashed near Osan Airbase on the morning of 22 May. This reconnaissance plane crashed at 0725 on the morning of 22 May right after it took off from Osan Airbase for a war game. Residents who witnessed this scene said: The crash of the U.S. reconnaissance plane was a (?due mishap for the U.S. warmongers.) Yankees should immediately withdraw from this land.

ENVOY'S REMARKS ON U.S.-SOUTH RELATIONS 'ABSURD'

SK220904 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1255 GMT 21 May 84

[Radio commentary]

[Text] In a special lecture at Yonsei University, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker, said that the United States and South Korea maintain relations of respect for each other. This is very absurd and preposterous.

It is well known that the U.S. imperialists, not satisfied with their arbitrary control of everything in South Korea and the trampling underfoot of national sovereignty, are trying to review and revise scripts of presidential speeches.

Relations between the United States and South Korea are typical colonial relations between masters and servants based on the principle of domination, obedience, tyranny, and subservience. Walker should know this better than others.

Gleysteen, Walker's predecessor, openly said that it is impractical to refer to relations of equal footing between the United States and South Korea and that there is no substantial equality in relations between the United States and South Korea.

With the beautiful word respect, Walker tried to conceal the colonial master-servant relations between the United States and South Korea which have been revealed to the world. However, in doing so he will only further reveal his true color as a most cunning and brazen colonial dominator.

PAPER COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON POST 'TUNNEL' STORY

SK230227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 22 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May commentary: "Periodical Spasmodic Racket"]

[Text] The U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST recently carried an absurd report that we seem to be digging an underground tunnel in the DMZ for southward invasion. To give credibility to this report, the paper cited a so-called U.S. satellite information report and even referred to the remarks of a U.S. official that we are using soundless dynamite.

The government-patronized U.S. publication's report on the so-called underground tunnel for southward invasion is a fabrication invented by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are again raving about the so-called underground tunnel using a government patronized trumpeter as a premeditated slander tactic to wage new anticomunist, anti-republic rackets. This is another intolerable provocation against us.

Underground tunnels have never existed from the beginning, nor can they. It is elementary military common sense that things like underground tunnels are utterly useless in modern warfare where vast armed forces, mechanized means, and heavy equipment are mobilized. We have more than once made it clear that we have no intention of invading the South. Furthermore, we have recently made a proposal for tripartite talks and are actively endeavoring for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea. In spite of this, the U.S. imperialists are again ridiculously raving about underground tunnels, the falsity of which has already been exposed.

It is the stereotyped tactics of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets that they fabricate so-called shocking incidents to extricate themselves from the serious dilemma they have fallen into. The U.S. imperialists have fabricated similar farces a number of times before, but all of them have failed. The present one cannot be an exception.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are isolated and rejected more and more from within and without. In South Korea, youths, students, and people of various strata are stepping up the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization, and in the international stage, there are increasing voices condemning the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan for division, fascism, and war.

For this reason, the U.S. imperialists are again raising the issue of underground tunnels, attempting to infuse the so-called threat of southward invasion and the sense of crisis into the South Korean people and to deceive, defile, and mislead public opinion. By use of such tactics, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to calm down the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization of the South Korean youths, students, and patriotic people and to distract their attention. Under the pretext of security, they are attempting to maintain their military occupation and colonialist fascist rule and to rationalize their maneuvers for arms buildup and war preparations.

Behind such rackets is also their heinous scheme to undermine our policy for peace and peaceful reunification. The U.S. imperialists' so-called new report on underground tunnels is a cheap invention aimed at intensifying division and war maneuvers.

The more the U.S. imperialists make periodical spasmodic rackets with the underground tunnel issue, the more clearly they will expose their heinous nature of turning their faces away from our proposal for tripartite talks and following the road of aggression and war. No matter what rackets the U.S. imperialists make, they will never realize their impure political aim.

SEOUL'S TAX MEASURES TERMED 'MACHINES OF PLUNDER'

SK220846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has collected taxes amounting to 31,541,700 million won from the people in the four years since 1980; the year when he usurped the puppet regime. This means that the amount of taxes increased more than two times in this period.

This year, too, the puppet clique plans to wrest taxes to the tune of 293,000 won, greater than last year's figure of 287,000 won, from each head of the population on an average.

As soon as the puppet clique seated itself in the puppet power, it malrevised the evil tax laws and cooked up new provisions of taxation one after another. It has annually revised 5-9 "tax laws" including the "added value tax law" and "income tax law" to be more predatory ones.

In case of the "defence tax" the term of whose enforcement was to expire in 1980, the fascist clique lengthened its term till 1985 and increased the amount of taxes 50 percent, thereby collecting the "defence taxes" to the tune of 1,317,700 million won in 1983 which was nearly corresponding to the total amount of taxes in 1975. It also extended the range of application for the general income tax that had been faked up by the preceding puppet.

The fascist clique is also building and expanding machines for plunder. Planning to strengthen the function of the puppet national tax agency, the headquarters of tax collection, it installed last year a "tax administration confirmation team" there. After setting up 105 tax offices all over South Korea till 1982, the puppet clique last year respectively installed tax offices in Pangsan, Naminchon and Namyangju in Seoul and built up a "property tax section" in the puppet national tax agency. Moreover, it formed 254 "full-time teams" as "commando units" of the puppet national tax agency to conduct a "follow-up investigation" of inhabitants and is wresting taxes from them.

CHON'S REMARKS ON EDUCATION REFORM BELITTLED

SK220941 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 21 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 22 May commentary: "Brazen-Faced Tricks"]

[Text] In a meeting with so-called meritorious educators at Chongwadae some time ago, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that the zeal and attitude of educators are important for making South Korea an advanced nation and talked as if he had stressed educational reform since he took office.

All this is a vicious plot to use the government-patronized educators to suppress the campus as Chon is unable to deal with the on-campus situation. No one doubts that his remarks are a sophistry aimed at concealing his nature as a strangler of the campus and at embellishing the campus, which is being placed under repression. The Chon Tu-hwan clique directed only a very small amount of its budget at the education of growing generations while wasting an enormous amount of national funds to secure power, for preparations for war, and for its own pleasure and ease. This is known to the entire world.

The dark educational situation in South Korea fully exposes traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remarks as a shameless trick. The puppets are using the funds they plundered from the people under the pretext of education, for something else. Even according to the announcement of the puppet authorities, the Chon Tu-hwan clique used 52 percent of collected educational taxes last year in domains other than education. This figure is expected to increase to 64 percent this year.

Because the puppets are indifferent to investing funds in the educational field, the educational situation in South Korea is totally ruined and educational facilities are a mess. At present, there are 287 myons in South Korea without middle schools. In 76 percent of all middle schools, there are more than 60 students in a single classroom. The primary school situation is even worse. How can there be educational reform and promotion of educational functions in this situation?

What the Chon Tu-hwan clique has done for education is to become notorious for running amok with suppression of patriotic and just students, always regarding them as thorns in its side, and attempting to eradicate the student movement and put the campus under fascist repression, thus reducing it to a military camp. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique had not driven the campus into a state of suffocation by binding it with such repressive systems as the graduation quota system and the student guidance system and with such military fascist organizations as the Student Defense Corps and if there were democracy in South Korea, such a campus situation as today's would not exist and the students would not have risen in antifascist struggle.

Recently, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved about campus autonomy. However, his remarks are merely cunning schemes to split and crush the student movement, smash every individual of the patriotic forces, and consolidate his power. As long as the military hooligans rampage and fascist rule is implemented in South Korea, stability and a normal campus situation will not be achieved and freedom of study and campus autonomy will not be guaranteed.

The South Korean students, who are fully aware of this through their lessons and life experience, will organize independent and legitimate [happopjokin] organizations, raising higher the banner of independence and democracy, and will make the student movement an organized mass movement. They will continue to fight tenaciously until they gain overall campus freedom.

SOUTH'S EUROPEAN TARIFF SYSTEM ISSUE HIGHLIGHTED

SK221540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- According to a South Korean radio report quoting data available at the puppet Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the call for "completely excluding" South Korea from the category of special favor under "the general preferential tariff system" is coming from the European Community which is trying to avert an economic crisis. This is building a higher barrier in the way of the puppets' export to this region.

The puppet clique already find themselves in a pretty fix, the import restriction on their commodities doubling last year in the United States as against the previous year. And now they are facing exclusion from the "general preferential tariff system" and subjected to a tight control on Japan, too.

TOKYO RALLY PROTESTS CHON'S VISIT TO JAPAN

SK230407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- A mass meeting protesting against the scheduled Japan tour of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet was held in Tokyo, according to a report from Tokyo on May 20.

The attendants at the meeting expressed their determination to fight to frustrate the Japan tour of the hangman who sanguinarily cracked down upon the Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980. They paid tribute to the patriotic citizens who were slaughtered by the South Korean puppet clique in cold blood while participating in the Kwangju popular uprising.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting. It appealed to broad public circles to turn out for the massive struggle protesting against the Japan tour of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet.

MINJU CHOSON HITS JAPAN'S 'FORGERY OF HISTORY'

SK230909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON May 22 carried an article contributed by Ho Chong-ho, associate doctor and associate professor of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Science, exposing the Japanese authorities' forgery of history. The article entitled "Japanese Imperialists' Wily Scheme To Veil Their Plunder" says:

The "land survey" the Japanese imperialists forcibly conducted in Korea 8 years or so from 1910 was an out-and-out colonial predatory policy, and they forcibly took away a large number of young and middle-aged people under the name of "free recruitment" and forced them to hard labour at Japanese mines and railways. This was a barbarous coercive act little different from "slave-hunting" in the 20th century.

But, according to the content of instructions on the examination of Japanese textbooks of 1985 edition made known some time ago, the Japanese authorities have not repented even a little for their criminal forgery of history, but rather thrown a gage against it.

They forced the authors of textbooks to deny the predatory nature of the "land survey decree" and instructed that the forcible enlistment of Korean workers should be claimed to be a "free recruitment."

This fact strips bare in full nakedness the brazen-faced ambition of Japanese authorities to stage a comeback to Korea. They scheme to justify the overseas aggrandizement manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries and arm the Japanese youth and children with the spirit of militarism by whitewashing the Japanese imperialists' barbarous colonial rule over Korea in the past.

The "land survey decree" was enforced from the outset for the purpose of plundering land. In order to deprive the Korean peasants of their land, the Japanese imperialist aggressors deliberately complicated the rules of land registration in the "land survey decree" to the disadvantage of the peasants and stipulated like a robber that if one failed to "register" his land through application to the government office within the designated period, it would be transferred automatically as "land owned by the government," and deprived the people of their vast fields on the plea of violation of the rules and turned them into their property.

And they illegally confiscated the land belonging to the royal family of the feudal Yi Dynasty, the land commonly owned by clans and public land of villages and attached them to the "government-general."

The land wrested in such a manner exceeded one million hectares. More than 450,000 peasants had completely gone bankrupt as a result of the enforcement of the "land survey decree." This proves that the "land survey" was enforced from the beginning as part of their colonial predatory policy.

The shameful manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities to beautify and whitewash the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea also find manifestation in the fact that they insist on the forcible conscription of Koreans as a "free recruitment." Their "outline on recommendation of immigration to Japan for Koreans" was, in essence, a reflection of the colonialists' power rule and a forcible "enlistment" of colonial slave labour.

It is in fact a defence of colonialism that they beautify and whitewash the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, crudely distorting history. With no crafty jugglery, however, can they reverse historical facts.

The Japanese authorities must immediately stop the criminal forgery of history and rapidly rectify the wrong points in authoring the textbooks before they would face a stronger curse and denunciation of the people at home and abroad.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO YUGOSLAV COUNTERPART

SK191537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Comrade Veselin Djuranovic upon his assumption of office as president of Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The message reads: I warmly congratulate you on your assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself.

I also take this opportunity to send my sincere felicitations to you on your 59th birthday. I wish you great success in your future heavy responsibilities for consolidating the fraternity and solidarity among the various nations at home, accelerating the socialist construction based on self-management, expanding and developing the Non-Aligned Movement and safeguarding world peace.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop through the struggle for implementing the common purpose.

SFRY GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARIES BEGIN VISIT

SK212241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- A Yugoslav Government delegation headed by Borisav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and federal secretary for justice and Organisation of Federal Administration, arrived in Pyongyang on May 21 by plane to attend the 5th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of Korea and Yugoslavia.

It was met at the airport by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea.

In the evening the Administration Council arranged a party at the Oknyu restaurant for the delegation.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

SK212233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- A delegation of political personnel of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, director of the General Political Department of the HPA and vice-minister of defense, arrived in Pyongyang on May 21 by plane.

The guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by a large number of People's Army soldiers. Present at the airport were generals and officers of the Korean People's Army including Lieutenant General Yun Chi-Ho and Major General O Kyong-Hun and Torzsa Istvan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Lajos Sandor Kiss, military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Meeting With O Kuk-yol

SK212235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on May 21 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of political personnel of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, director of the General Political Department of the Hungarian People's Army and vice-minister of defense, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Lt. General Yun Chi-ho of the Korean People's Army and military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang Lajos Sandor Kiss.

O Kuk-yol Fete Group

SK220415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a party for the delegation of political personnel of the Hungarian People's Army on the evening of May 21.

Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpatti, director of the General Political Department of the HPA and vice-minister of defense, and Lajos Sandor Kiss, military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. Present there were Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Lieutenant General Yung Chi-ho, Major Generals O Kyong-Hun and Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the KPA. Speeches were made at the party by Lt. General Yun Chi-ho and Lt. General Ferenc Karpatti. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Delegation Lays Wreath

SK230834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The delegation of political personnel of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Lt. General Ferenc Karpatti, director of the General Political Department of the HPA and vice-minister of defence, on May 22 laid a wreath at the monument of the fallen fighters of the People's Army. Present on the occasion were Lt. General Yun Chi-ho and Maj. General Yi Hong-song and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Lajos Sandor Kiss, military attache of the Hungarian Embassy here.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up by the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army. After the national anthems of our country and Hungary were played, the guests laid the wreath at the monument and observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen KPA fighters.

PAK SONG CHOL MEETS ROMANIAN NEWSPAPER GROUP

SK212231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on May 21 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA headed by its Editor-in-Chief Maria Costache. Present there were Chae Chun-pyong, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Aureliu Ioan Lazar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

O KUK-YOL SEES OFF UPPER VOLTAN GROUP 22 May

SK222217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The government military delegation of Upper Volta headed by His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, member of the National Revolutionary Council, chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces and Minister of National Defense and old combatants, left here for home yesterday.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, KPA Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and Major General Yi Hong-sun and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present were military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

SPA CONTINGENT'S SOJOURN IN SEYCHELLES REPORTED

SK230455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of its Standing Committee, visited Seychelles from May 5 to 13.

On May 7 the delegation met and had a talk with the president of the Seychelles National Assembly in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation attended a meeting organised by the Seychelles Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, met and had a talk with the chairman of the committee. A joint communique of the SPA delegation and the Seychelles National Assembly delegation was signed on May 13.

During the visit, the delegation was invited to parties arranged by the president of the Seychelles National Assembly and the chairman of the Seychelles Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea. The delegation also toured various places of Seychelles.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM DANIEL ORTEGA

SK230858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity from Comandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The message dated May 11 reads:

Respected Comrade, the government and people of Nicaragua are following with deep apprehensions the tense international situation and developments on the Korean peninsula today when the explosive danger of a new war making all the peace-loving peoples of the world feel uneasy has been created.

Now the U.S. imperialists are persisting in their shameless aggressive manoeuvres to call a halt to the advance of a new Nicaragua by their state terrorist acts and laying of mines at our ports and economic blockade against the people of Central America, the Nicaraguan people in particular.

In this regard we put forward many peaceful proposals for a political solution of the Central American issue at the United Nations and other international conferences and at the Contadora Group meetings. Our people set greatest store by peace and support all proposals for a peaceful settlement of the regional problems.

We are well aware that the primary task in the Korean people's struggle is to reunify the country. We fully support your proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korean authorities and reaffirm our support to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

I express our support and solidarity for you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, on behalf of the Sandinist people and the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Please accept fraternal greetings.

MALTESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES EXHIBITION DELEGATION

SK221523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Maltese President Agatha Barbara on May 18 met the Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition delegation.

The head of the delegation conveyed warm greetings of President Kim Il-song to President Agatha Barbara. The Maltese president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey her wholehearted cordial regards to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. She said this exhibition would contribute to further development of the friendly relations between Malta and Korea.

Giving her impressions of Korean visit, she stressed: Respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great man and under the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il Korea has turned into a people's paradise, the best place for a living in the world.

Declaring she and the Maltese people always actively supported the Korean reunification, she expressed her belief that the Korean people would surely reunify the country under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Noting with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the two countries were daily developing in all aspects, she said Malta would actively strive to further develop these friendly relations in the future. She heartily wished President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

WPK GROUP ATTENDS PANHELLENIC SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Received by Papandreu

SK200857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Andreas Papandreu, president of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement and prime minister of Greece, on May 12 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Kuk-tae, member, and director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, which had attended the first congress of the movement. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader.

Meets Communist Party Leader

SK200900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Harilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece (of the Exterior), on May 12 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Kuk-tae, member, and director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, which had attended the First Congress of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement.

The general secretary asked the head of the delegation to convey greetings of his own and his party to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Referring to the relations between the Communist party of Greece (of the Exterior) and the Workers' Party of Korea, he said he would actively support the WPK cause of national reunification.

PYONGYANG RALLY SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

SK180425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- The Korean people will always advance shoulder to shoulder with the Palestinian people in the struggle against the common enemy and for the common goal and ideal and courageously fight on to build an independent and prosperous new Asia in firm unity with the world's revolutionary people including the Arab people.

This was stated by Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, in his speech at a mass meeting supporting the struggle of the Palestinian People held here on May 17 on the occasion of "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people."

The Korean and Palestinian peoples have established bonds of friendship in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and supported and closely cooperated with each other as revolutionary comrades-in-arms, he said.

It is due to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists, he noted, that the cause of the Palestinian people has not yet been accomplished when the world people want to see a fair solution of the Palestinian question.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are trying to put the Middle East, a strategically important vantage, under their control by encouraging the Israeli aggressors to stifle the liberation cause of the Palestinian people and attack the Arab countries, he said: No aggressor on earth will be able to block the just liberation struggle of the Palestinian people.

Mustafa as-Safarini, chief of the PLO Mission in Korea, said in his speech that, though the Palestinian and Korean peoples are far away from each other geographically, they stand in the same trench of the struggle against imperialists and Zionists and other reactionaries.

The Palestinian people, he said, will always remember the resolute and principled stand expressed by the intimate Korean people, party and government under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Palestinian people's struggle for their revolutionary cause and rights ever since the start of the Palestinian revolution.

Noting that the stand of the PLO toward the question of Korean reunification is in accord with the stand of the DPRK, he said the Palestinian people fully support the DPRK proposal for a peaceful reunification through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. He concluded his speech with slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and "Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il."

A letter to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, was adopted at the meeting.

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES GUIDANCE AT CHONGJIN PLANTS

SK221328 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] From 15 to 18 May, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the WPK Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, gave on-the-spot working guidance in various sectors of the people's economy in Chongjin and North and South Hamgyong Provinces. During this period, Comrade Kim Chong-il visited many plants and enterprises, including the Kim Chaek steel mill, the 10 May plant, the Musan mine, the Chongjin shipyard, the Chongjin thermal power plant, the Songjin steel mill, the 24 May exports fishery station, and the Yongsong machine industrial complex; warmly encouraged our working class and workers who were waging a vigorous labor struggle to perform heroic exploits by resolutely rising in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's while firmly united around the party and the leader; and set forth important tasks that will serve as guidelines in developing our chuche industry to a higher stage and in bringing about a new, revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

He was accompanied by Comrades Ho Tam and Yong Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief secretary of the Chongjin municipal party committee; Comrade Yi Kil-song, member of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial party committee; and functionaries concerned.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance to the Kim Chaek steel mill on 15 May. Visiting various production sites, including the hot rolling shop, the cold rolling shop, the zinc plate shop, and the tin plate shop, Comrade Kim Chong-il familiarized himself in detail with the status of equipment and production capacity and expressed great satisfaction with the successful, modernized arrangement of all production processes.

Saying that the Kim Chaek steel mill occupies a very important position in attaining the goal of 15 million tons of steel, Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the task of continuously increasing the production of steel and structural steel by mobilizing and using to the maximum the production potential of chuche-type steel production bases.

Comrade Kim Chong-il urged all functionaries, party members, workers, and technicians to closely understand the importance of steel production in developing the people's economy and in firmly solidifying the country's economic power in the contemporary era and to normalize production on a high level by vigorously struggling to create the "speed of the eighties" to meet the party's intent. Comrade Kim Chong-il called for improving the management and operation of furnaces, for increasing the capability to dispose of goods, and for operating all equipment at full capacity by supplying more raw materials so as to continuously increase the production of steel and structural steel. In particular, Comrade Kim Chong-il called for decisively increasing the production of zinc and tin plates that are needed in the people's daily life and for amply supplying them to various sectors of the people's economy.

On the same day, Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance to the 10 May plant. While visiting various shops, such as coal mining equipment and processing shops, and while seeing production processes, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction with the fact that party members and plant workers have produced great quantities of modern coal mining equipment by highly displaying the spirit of implementing party policies absolutely and unconditionally, upholding the letter of the party Central Committee, and encouraged their labor struggle.

Comrade Kim Chong-il urged the working class of the plant to positively accelerate the mechanization of coal mining processes and to further increase coal production by producing greater quantities of highly-efficient coal mining equipment and by supplying this equipment to the extraction sector of industry.

Comrade Kim Chong-il said the important thing in rapidly increasing the production of extraction equipment is to smoothly supply cooperative production goods in a timely manner by bringing about collective innovation at all plants concerned while more vigorously carrying out a mass technical movement by upholding the party policy for technical revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth tasks for guiding functionaries of the plant to more closely organize enterprise management, to improve production guidance, and to develop production culture to meet the requirements of the Taean work system.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance to Musan mine on 16 May. While visiting production sites at the mine, including the open-cast cutting face, Comrade Kim Chong-il familiarized himself in detail with the status of ore production and the status of work and set forth a series of tasks for further developing the work of the mine.

Saying that, in order to continuously increase steel production at the Kim Chaek steel mill, the question of producing and supplying greater quantities of good-quality headings at Musan mine is most important, Comrade Kim Chong-il called for making mining equipment and transport means at the mine large-sized and modern, for increasing their usefulness, and for giving priority to stripping. Comrade Kim Chong-il urged workers, technicians, and three revolutions team members at Musan mine to jointly modernize equipment and to increase its usefulness by using the experience of having improved mining equipment to meet the situation of the mine.

Expressing greater satisfaction with the fact that the headings transport pipeline between Musan and Chongjin and the long-distance belt conveyor have proved very successful, Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the task of operating them more successfully.

Highly appreciating the deeds of a father and his two sons at the Musan mine who have faithfully performed their assigned revolutionary duties with the spirit of dedication to the fatherland and the people, Comrade Kim Chong-il urged party organizations to promote the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses in production by successfully carrying out party work and work with people and to develop all people into labor innovators and true revolutionaries through practical struggles.

Comrade Kim Chong-il urged functionaries to perform tasks set forth by the party by successfully conducting the operations of implementing party policies without fail by skillfully organizing battles, and by successfully taking command of these battles.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance to the Chongjin shipyard on 17 May. While visiting various workshops and shipbuilding sites, Comrade Kim Chong-il familiarized himself with the implementation of the on-the-spot teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the shipyard and delineated the way to more thoroughly implement these teachings. Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction with the shipyard's successful manufacture of modern equipment, including the gantry crane, through its own planning and technology, and with the use of this equipment in shipbuilding, and highly appreciated the unheralded labor innovators who have carried out great work with a bold offensive spirit developed by the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the task of consolidating the shipyard into a more modern shipbuilding base to meet the situation in which the country's economy has rapidly developed and in which foreign trade has daily expanded and of building a large number of cargo ships equipped with sophisticated technology by markedly increasing the capability of the shipyard.

Saying that party organizations should further develop study and guidance work to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and party decisions and directives, Comrade Kim Chong-il urged all party functionaries to always go to production sites, to correctly grasp the status of these sites, and to effectively carry out the organizational and political work of vigorously calling the masses to the implementation of party policies.

While reviewing the prospective plan of the shipyard, Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the direction of consolidating the shipyard into a more modern, large cargo shipbuilding base and set forth the concrete tasks for this work.

Following this, Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance to the Chongjin thermal power plant. While stressing the importance of the Chongjin thermal power plant in developing the country's steel industry and in helping workers in Chongjin enjoy a more civilized life, Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the task of increasing electric power generation to the maximum by operating existing generators and of accelerating the construction of new generators.

While reviewing the model of the heart of Namchongjin, Comrade Kim Chong-il delineated in detail the way to build the Namchongjin area into a more modern and civilized zone.

Noting that the Namchongjin area, which is to be newly built, should have the features of a modern city of the Workers Party era, Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that city construction should be carried out boldly and on a large scale. He also pointed out that the streets and houses to be built in the Namchongjin area should be diversified along modern lines to suit the looks of a city of iron and, at the same time, a grand workers' palace and a big square should be built and parks should be laid out beautifully so that workers can enjoy cultural and emotional life to their heart's content.

He said that the construction of a boiler and steam pipe installation should be pushed ahead simultaneously and finished at an early date so as to introduce central heating along with the construction of many houses in the Namchongjin area.

On 17 May, Comrade Kim Chong-il toured the Songjin steel works and set forth a series of tasks for further strengthening the chuche-character and independence of industry. He visited many steel workshops and forging workshops and acquainted himself with the operational status of the facilities, the production line for steel, and the results of the technical groups' research. He emphasized that the method of iron production invented by our scientists under the leadership of the party is a chuche-inspired method relying on the raw materials and fuel of our country, and such industry is a superior, chuche-based one.

Saying the quickest way to develop the metal industry further at present is to introduce the new method of iron production actively, relying on our own raw materials, and to give full scope to its advantages, he taught that the functionaries, scientists, and technicians in this domain should bear deep in mind that introducing this new method of iron production is an unswerving policy of our party, along with actively introducing the chuche-inspired method and constantly developing it.

He stated that party organizations and functionaries in Kim Chaek City and the Songjin steel works should always pay deep attention to the supplies of the workers and, in particular, establish a well-regulated supply system and further improve this work, following the example of the Hwanghae iron works, which has been set up by the party as a model.

Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that auxiliary production bases should be more firmly organized so that supply work can be carried out properly and sufficient quantities of meat, eggs, edible oil, fish, and other subsidiary goods can be ensured for the workers in a normal way and vegetables can be supplied to them continuously, in all seasons.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also gave on-the-spot working guidance to the 24 May exports fishery station that day. Going around processing workshops and refrigerators, he expressed satisfaction with the buildings, which were constructed well in the places with (high temperatures), and highly appraised the labor exploits of the builders.

He gave the functionaries and workers of the fishery station the task of supplementing and perfecting the facilities of the modern processing factories to create high processing capacities and thus to process and handle the fish catch comprehensively without the slightest waste and to turn out more good-tasting processed aquatic products of high nutritional value.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance to the Yongsong machine complex on 18 May. Making the rounds of major production processes, including the press shop, the large-sized general machine tool shop, and the large-sized general machine shop, he acquainted himself in detail with the production of ordered equipment and large machine tools and put forth new tasks for the complex.

Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction with the fact that the working class in Yongsong is registering labor exploits today in producing plant facilities with the same spirit in which it excellently produced a 3,000-ton press and many other large-sized machine tools through reliance on its own strength and technology, highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle in the days of the great Chollima upsurge, following the war. In particular, he pointed to the fact that the workers and technicians of the complex, in hearty response to the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il-song on the spot, have vigorously struggled to increase production capacity to supply ordered equipment, have scored many successes in recent years, and have produced and supplied quantities of ordered equipment and machine tools which are of weighty significance in attaining major targets ahead of schedule, including the nonferrous metal, steel, and chemical targets, thereby greatly contributing to the nation's overall economic development.

He highly estimated the Yongsong machine complex as a mighty complex which has the capacity to turn out whatever it wishes. Comrade Kim Chong-il said that all workers and technicians of the complex should produce, on time and with high quality, the ordered equipment and large machine tools needed for different branches of the national economy and thus more brilliantly discharge the honorable duty of the complex in the economic development of the country. Saying that producing large presses is one of the criteria determining the nation's economic might, he assigned the workers of Yongsong the task of producing one more 6,000-ton press and a 10,000-ton press with the indomitable spirit and grit with which they produced the 3,000-ton press on the debris of the great Chollima upsurge period, and thereby demonstrate once again the mettle of the heroic Korean working class.

Comrade Kim Chong-il's on-the-spot working guidance to various domains of the national economy in Chongjin municipality and North and South Hamgyong Provinces marks an occasion of a new turn in successfully realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy and in accelerating our socialist construction, which is now vigorously advancing on the peak of the higher stage of the 1980's under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song.

SO YUN-SOK ATTENDS POTONG RIVER PRODUCTS MEETING

SK220424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- A meeting of workers and trade union members in Pyongyang was held in front of the monument to the Potong River improvement projects on May 21 on the lapse of 38 years since the significant day when the great leader President Kim Il-song, having initiated the historic Potong River improvement projects, personally attended the ground-breaking ceremony, made an inspiring speech and took the first shovel for the projects.

The meeting was attended by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party, Pak Im-tae, chairman of the commission of land and city management, Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and other personages concerned.

The reporter and speakers at the meeting said the great leader who has been devoting his all solely to the freedom and happiness of the people initiated the Potong River improvement projects, without relieving his fatigue of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, and attended the ground-breaking ceremony of the projects on May 21, 1946, and made an inspiring speech and took the historical first shovel, thereby lighting the first torch of grand nature-remaking.

The Pyongyang citizens turned out as one man to carry into effect the far-reaching plan of the great leader for grand nature-remaking, and wrought a miracle in finishing in 55 days the vast Potong River improvement projects which the Japanese imperialists could not have carried out even in 10 years, they said, and continued: The completion of the projects became a shining success in the struggle to remake nature as required by the chuche idea.

They noted that since the ground-breaking ceremony for the Potong River improvement projects, our country has turned into an earthly paradise of socialism. In particular, the capital city of Pyongyang has been built into a magnificent and beautiful modern city under the tested leadership of the glorious party centre which translates the far-reaching plan of the great leader into a brilliant reality.

They expressed their resolve to powerfully accelerate for the time the construction of the Puksae and Podunamu Streets and the second-stage housing construction of the Chollima Street.

SESSION MARKS RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION ANNIVERSARY

SK151224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] A meeting of agricultural workers and members of the UAWPK was held in front of the Monument of the History of Pyongan Irrigation on 12 May to mark the significant day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded a new history of irrigation in our country by initiating the construction of Yonpung Reservoir.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee; Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council; and concerned functionaries together with agricultural workers and members of the UAWPK.

Pyon Chang-pok, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee, made a report at the meeting. He said: Thanks to the great leader's wise leadership and great care, the historic cause of introducing the irrigation system, which is of important significance in the rural technical revolution, has been brilliantly completed in our country today. As a result of this, a consolidated foundation for agricultural production, which is never shaken by any drought or flood, has been provided.

Then, he reviewed with deep emotion the days before the irrigation project in South Pyongan Province was completed. He noted: When he gave on-the-spot guidance to the countryside in the Anju District on 12 May 1946, based on his far-sighted plan to settle the rural question, a plan which he mapped out during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that, along with the land reformation the desire of peasants for irrigation water should be realized and he set forth the policy of introducing into the rural economy an original irrigation system.

He continued: The great leader indicated the direction and method for the irrigation project in South Pyongan Province and ensured preferential treatment for the labor force, materials, and funds needed for the project. He visited the spot many times, encouraged the construction workers to labor feats, and showed them great love and care.

He further said: Upon being told that the project was completed, the great leader came to the spot and personally named the reservoir Yonpung Reservoir, saying that the completion of the irrigation project in South Pyongan Province will result in the reaping of a bumper harvest every year.

Saying that the irrigation system provided in our country under the wise leadership of the great leader and our party is a firm asset which always makes it possible to reap a high and stable yield and is a great and proud victory which we have attained in implementing the rural technical revolution, the reporter extended the greatest glory and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center that has brilliantly realized the century-cherished desire of our peasants for irrigation water and provided an earthly paradise of the people where a bumper harvest will occur in all the years to come.

The reporter said: This year of deep significance which marks the 20th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses, we are assigned a heavy, but honorable task of certainly attaining the goal of 10 million tons of grain production. He stressed: The members of the UAWPK and the agricultural workers should do all the work according to the Chuche farming method by cherishing loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center as a revolutionary faith and an obligation deeply in their minds and by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionally in executing the party's policy.

He emphasized: By following and learning from the lofty revolutionary spirit of the heroes in feature films: "Burning Heart" and "To the End of the World," the members of the UAWPK and the agricultural workers should finish rice transplanting and corn humus pot transplanting in a timely manner and do all farming processes as demanded by the Chuche farming method, thus reaping a bumper harvest again this year.

KCNA ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION TARGETS

SK191510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- Chemical goods used as raw material of light industry are produced in Korea in large quantities.

The production of vinyl chloride grew 1.8 times and that of orlon 1.3 times in the first quarter of this year as against the same period of last year.

The April plan was carried out at 123 percent in the production of polyethylene and 109 percent in orlon and vinyl chloride. Many large and small chemical industry bases helpful to the development of the light industry have been built in all parts of the country.

In recent years alone, the Ponghwa chemical factory, orlon factory, Movilon factory and many other factories have been built. A large number of medium and small chemical factories have been constructed in all provinces in accordance with the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on developing the local chemical industry.

Medium and small chemical factories built in the past one year number over 400. Korea keeps directing great efforts to the development of the chemical industry.

The 7th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the WPK held in June 1983 set forth the high target of creating within the 2-3 years to come a sufficient fibre production capacity to attain the 1,500 million metre target of textiles ahead of schedule by building up a solid fibre material base.

The large-scale vinalon factory with a rated capacity of 100,000 tons is being constructed at a high tempo in the Sunchon District. Meanwhile, the expansion projects of the existing chemical factories are progressing apace.

STATUS REPORTS GIVEN ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SK211525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- May 21 is day of builders in Korea. The builders throughout the country are significantly greeting this day with big successes in their work.

Progressing apace is the construction of the gigantic Nampo lock gate for harnessing nature by damming off the sea in an 8 km section at the estuary of the River Taedong. Thanks to the devoted endeavours of the builders there, the main dam has stretched more than four km into the deep sea of swift current and new successes are reported every day in the construction of the locks.

Those who have risen in the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland are accelerating the drainage and rezoning projects in the reclaimed tideland, while vigorously waging the struggle to force out the sea water. They have already acquired a broad area of land by linking more than 100 islands with the shore.

The builders of the large-scale Taechon power station have completed the tunnelling of a channel extending more than 40 km and are now hastening the project of the dam and setups. The construction of the Wiwon power station and the Chongjin and Sunchon thermal power plants is also making headway successfully.

The expansion project is brisk at the Kim Chaek iron works and the Kangson steel complex to increase their steel production capacity respectively to 6 million and 3 million tons. The production capacity of the Chongjin steel works and other iron and steel works in different parts of the country are also being largely expanded.

The coal mines in the Anju District, the annual coal output of which will reach the 70 million-100 million ton mark in the future, are being reconstructed and expanded on a large scale. Several new coal mines have been developed and many pits constructed. The builders of the Sunchon vinalon mill with a 100,000 ton capacity have trebled the speed of the project by introducing new construction methods.

Industrial establishments are being built or expanded on a massive scale in various domains of the national economy. Among them is the Tanchon smeltery under construction, which will play a big role in nonferrous metal production. Meanwhile, new grand and beautiful streets are taking shape and modern high-rise apartment houses are rising one after another in Pyongyang, Nampo, Wonsan, Chongjin, Anju, Tanchon and other areas. Dwelling houses for 180,000 families will be built this year in Korea.

Monumental edifices erected in many parts of the country eloquently show Korea's successes in construction. The Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Chungsong Bridge, the Changgwang and Munsu Streets in Pyongyang and the International Friendship Exhibition in Mt. Myohyang, etc, are great structures showing part of the architectural art of Korea.

An aspect of the economic potential of the country is well illustrated by the Hwanghae iron complex, dressing plant No 3 of the Komdok general mining enterprise, the February 8 vinalon complex, the Taean general heavy machine works, the Kumsong tractor plant, the Namhung Youth general chemical works and other leading metallurgical bases, mining, chemical, machine building and light industrial bases, more than 1,500 artificial reservoirs, etc.

Many objects of industrial construction are completed in Korea every year. Those built in the past six years of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) numbered over 15,200.

BRIEFS

NEW MALTESE AMBASSADOR -- Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, on May 21 met and conversed with Paul I. Gafa, newly-appointed Maltese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 21 May 84 SK]

ENVOY TO JAMAICA -- Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Yu Yong-hup, new Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Jamaica, presented his credentials on May 16 to Florizel A. Glasspole, governor-general of Jamaica. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the governor-general. Expressing deep thanks for this. He asked the ambassador to convey his sincere, warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. He heartily wished respected President Kim Il-song greater success in the noble work for the welfare and happiness of the Korean people and good health and a long life. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 22 May 84 SK]

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION WITH NETHERLANDS -- Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The inaugural meeting of the Korean Committee for Friendship with the Netherlandish People was held here on May 22. The statute of the committee was adopted and chairman and vice-chairman elected at the meeting. Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected its chairman. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 22 May 84 SK]

YI: 'OPEN-DOOR POLICY' TOWARD PRC TO CONTINUE

SK230257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Wednesday political contact between South Korea and China is not possible currently but his government is working to expand non-political exchanges with Beijing. He made the remarks at a meeting of business representatives organized by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Noting that China, which is emerging as an economic power, may become a trade rival of South Korea, Yi stressed that countermeasures should be taken to cope with the possible situation.

There have been sports contacts between Seoul and Beijing at international sports games, but the holding of binational sports games is premature, Yi said. He added that his government will continue to pursue its open-door policy.

PARTIES URGE GOVERNMENT TO FREE PRC HIJACKERS

SK230152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP) -- Two major South Korean opposition parties Tuesday called on the government to take appropriate political steps to free six Chinese hijackers from prison and to allow them to go to Taiwan as they wish. Earlier Tuesday, the Supreme Court upheld a lower court's decision sentencing the six Chinese to four to six years in prison for hijacking a Chinese jetliner to South Korea last year. They say they want to defect to Taipei.

In a statement issued by party spokesman Mok Yo-sang, the opposition Democratic Korea Party expressed its hope that the government would grant political clemency so that the hijacking case does not bring about a rupture in the long-standing friendly relations between Seoul and Taipei. However, government also should note cautiously the recent increased exchanges with Beijing in non-political fields including sports in dealing with the hijacking issue, the statement said. The party expects the six Chinese to be permitted to go to Taiwan as soon as possible out of a humanitarian concern, it said.

Another opposition party, the Korea National Party, also said in its statement following the Supreme Court's verdict that it expects the government to release the six Chinese, because their action was way of escaping from the Chinese Communists' rule to the free world.

SOVIET OLYMPIC BOYCOTT NOT TO AFFECT SEOUL GAMES

SK230157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP) -- A senior South Korean sports official Tuesday flatly denied as "impossible by any means" reports that the venue of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games (Seoul) might be changed because of the recent boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics by the Soviet Union and its communist allies.

Cho Sang-ho, secretary general of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee [SLOOC], said the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Charter stipulates that the venue of the Olympic Games should be decided six years before the event.

Cho said he is "firmly convinced" that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be carried out as scheduled despite the boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics by the Soviet Union and its Eastern bloc sympathizers. "It is premature to think about the communist bloc nations' boycott of the Los Angeles event in connection with the Seoul Olympics to be held four years later," Cho said.

He added that SLOOC would push on with its preparations as scheduled in accordance with the IOC decision regardless of the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics. "I don't think at present the communist bloc's boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics would affect the Seoul Olympics," he said.

Cho said he will attend the joint meeting of the IOC and the International Sports Federation to be held May 24-31 in Lausanne, Switzerland, to discuss the detailed schedule of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

Meanwhile, SLOOC President No Tae-u reportedly was assured by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch that the communist bloc's boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics would not affect the Seoul event. No is now traveling to Switzerland to discuss the Seoul Olympics with Samaranch and other IOC officials.

Trans-world International of the United States, a legal consultant for SLOOC in negotiations for television broadcast rights of the Seoul Olympics, has also told the committee that the communist boycott of the Los Angeles event would not seriously affect the negotiations, a SLOOC official said.

ASSEMBLY PANELS TO DISCUSS SECURITY, FARM ISSUES

SK230038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 84 p 1

[Text] Farm problems, Korea-U.S. security cooperation and domestic oil supply will be the agenda of three parliamentary committees to be convened this week and next.

The Agriculture-Fisheries Committee is expected to meet Friday and the Defense Committee on Monday, a spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party said. The Commerce-Industry Committee also will be in session within this month, said DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae. Floor leaders of major parties will gather today to set the dates for convening the three panels, he said.

Pressing farm issues including farmer's debts, and the drop in pork and cattle-fisheries prices will be discussed at the agriculture panel, according to Rep. Kim. Opposition lawmakers on the committee are expected to press for a major turnaround in the government's farm policy to resolve a set of problems facing farming households. A substantial cut in beef imports will be called for, sources said.

The Defense Committee will hold a debate on the results of the recently held meeting of Korea-U.S. defense ministers and the rising Soviet arms buildup in Northeast Asia.

The current tense situation in the Gulf area is a major topic of the commerce-industry panel. Queries are expected to concentrate on whether the nation will experience a serious setback in the domestic oil supply as a result of developments in the Gulf.

KIM YONG-SAM INTERVIEWED ON JAPANESE TELEVISION

OW211449 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1215 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, former chairman of the defunct New Democratic Party and leader of ROK dissidents, today called for an intensified struggle for democracy and urged students to exercise self-restraint and refrain from street demonstrations because they would give the government an excuse for suppression. He made this call in a statement he issued today marking the first anniversary of his hunger strike demanding democracy.

He recently published a book entitled "I and the Realities in My Country," which drew public attention. NHK Seoul Correspondent Nakatani has interviewed him on his purpose in publishing this book.

[Nakatani] You have published this book. What did you want to address in this book?

[Kim Yong-sam] One of the points I wanted to make in particular in this book is that our country cannot survive unless it is democratized. By democracy I mean that the people should have the right to choose their government and that the leader must follow the way of democracy fairly and squarely, from beginning to end. No matter who the leader may be, democracy is the road he must take. Also contained in the book is my thought that no matter what travails I may encounter, I will be happy if I can do my best in the interest of democracy, and I will do everything in my power for the sake of democracy.

For a truly peaceful change of power, there must be a clear-cut revision of the Constitution so that such switchover can be realized through a free election system. Only then is a peaceful change of power possible, I believe. If things continue as they are, misfortunes will be unavoidable. It is no exaggeration to say that all our people believe that realizing democracy is the only way to save our country. Earlier I said that I would do my best for democracy. I believe that democracy can be won only through struggle, that no matter how precious freedom is, freedom cannot be enjoyed unless we struggle to win it. I also believe that this struggle must be nonviolent from beginning to end.

I do struggle for democracy in this land, but I do not shun dialogue either, although I do not beg for it. I want to make it clear that I will be ready for dialogue at any time to realize democracy.

[Announcer] This interview took place early this month. Mr Kim Yong-sam is allowed to be interviewed by foreign television like this, and South Korean newspapers have begun to report his activities. Correspondent Nakatani interprets this as a sign that South Korea is headed for a change in a certain direction.

TOUGH NEGOTIATIONS OVER ELECTION LAW SEEN

SK220037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 84 p 1

[Text] Negotiations will begin in earnest from today between the ruling and opposition parties over how to amend the parliamentary election law, but signs are that they will find it hard going. The rival parties, at present, are determined to have the amendment get through a special House session to meet toward June 25, with the next election in mind, which may take place any time between Oct. 12 of this year and March 23 of next year.

However, the parties are already locking horns with each other over major contents of the law that they claim, respectively, should be revised. The issue now in a bitter tug-of-war is the opposition camp-demanded increase in the number of constituencies. The nation has 92 electoral precincts, each producing two representatives.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party still holds fast to the position that the basic frame of the present law must be maintained. It only intends to reorganize constituencies where administrative districts have been restructured since the last election and to revise some articles concerning election campaign.

Contrary to this, the opposition Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party demand that any district whose population has grown sharply be divided in two. In particular, the KNP claims that three lawmakers should be elected in 31 larger constituencies and four representatives from two largest ones, namely Tongdaemun in Seoul and Anyang-Kwangmyong-Sihung-Ongjin in Kyonggi-do.

This demand of the opposition camp appears to be the biggest obstacle to the scheduled negotiations. The rival parties are also disputing over the method of distributing seats through the proportional representation system, numbering one third of the total of 276.

The opposition camp argues that the parliamentary seats should be distributed according to the ratio of ballots the parties obtain in the poll. But, the DJP adheres to the present formula under which two thirds of the seats go to the party producing the largest number of successful candidates in the voting and the remaining one third is divided among the other parties by the ratio of their seats.

Nevertheless, the rival parties are in agreement that the law should be revised in such a way as to restrict the candidacy of dropouts from major parties' nomination and to prevent a flood of independent candidates. To this end, they are planning to raise drastically the amount of money to be deposited by people without party affiliation. Now they are required to deposit 15 million won with the election management committee.

They are also seeking to ban the race of those who quit from political parties after losing party nomination within a certain period of time before the voting days. At the same time, the opposition parties are asking for the revival of candidates' separate speech rallies in addition to joint sessions. They also seek to increase the number of campaigners, give each party a proper number to be used for all candidates, and raise the number of election observers.

Some of these are likely to be accepted by the ruling DJP in the course of the negotiations.

Meanwhile, the DJP is studying an idea to ban canvassing during night time from midnight to 4 a.m. The opposition parties are said not to oppose it.

The negotiations between the parties will be kicked off this evening when leaders of the three parties get together over a dinner hosted by Speaker Chae Mun-sik at his official residence in the precincts of the National Assembly. They are Rep. Chong Nae-hyok of the DJP, Rep. Yu Chi-song of the DKP and Kim Chong-chol of the KNP.

Their meeting will be followed by a series of talks between leading officials of the parties such as floor leaders. They will initially exchange views on how to proceed the negotiations and also on overall political issues, including the third-phase removal of a political ban imposed on former political big shots and the date of next poll.

UNEN CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARIZATION OF ASIA

OW220013 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1625 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 21 (MONTSAME) -- The USA resorts to all kind of tricks in order to militarize the states of Asia and the Pacific to set up there military bases -- strong points of heightening tension in that region and interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, writes the paper UNEN.

For example: More frequent became the trips to Asia by representatives of official Washington carrying with themselves all sorts of military plans beginning from arms sale up to a deployment of nuclear missiles at their Asian military bases. According to the foreign news agencies' reports, the U.S. Vice President G. Bush came to Pakistan with the plans of militarizing that country and increasing military assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries entrenched to the territory of Pakistan.

The appetite of the White House rulers is indeed unlimited underlines the paper. To cobweb Asia with their nuclear warheads, shamelessly interfere in the internal affairs of other states and dictate their terms upon other states from the position of strength are some of the ambitions of Washington. But will the Asian peoples allow them to carry out these designs is the question.

Apparently, Reagan and his team of bellicose militarists are forgetting about it.

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI TO VISIT MPR IN MAY

OW230022 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1355 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 May (MONTSAME) -- Comrade Pal Losonczi, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, will make an official friendly visit to the MPR at the end of May this year at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR People's Great Huran Presidium.

ARMED FORCES MOVE TO ELIMINATE KAREN INSURGENCY

BK211505 Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 6 May 84 p 8

[Article: "The KNU Will Come to an End Through the Strength of the People," by Saw Ohn Pe, alias Htawt Ko Koe]

[Text] Great successes are being achieved in operations launched by the People's Armed Forces which aim at eliminating insurgency because of the rousing support given by the people. Of all these operations, the ones directed at the Karen insurgents have notched outstanding victories.

The People's Armed Forces have very frequently and almost without let up clashed with Karen insurgents. Of all these engagements, three have been the most remarkable. The first was a battle on 22 April 1983 in the Yinbaing-Wakle, Kyagyi, and Kuzeik areas of Hlaingbwe Township when a Karen insurgent force with about 800 men was pitted against military columns under the 44th Light Industry Division. Three soldiers from the Armed Forces laid down their lives for the country and four more were wounded. Fifty-seven dead Karen insurgents were collected in the battle.

The second clash took place between 14 and 27 October 1983 when about 400 Karen insurgents attacked the Armed Forces base on Nawtara Hill in Hlaingbwe Township. The Armed Forces surrounded and smashed the attacking force. Nine soldiers from the Armed Forces laid down their lives for the country while 12 others were wounded. Twenty-four bodies of Karen insurgents were found together with 7 assorted small arms, 25 RPG's, 45 heavy weapon explosive shells, and 588 rounds of assorted small arms ammunition.

The third battle broke out when military columns under the 44th Light Infantry Division from 22 to 28 January 1984 attacked the heavily-fortified camp of 400 Karen insurgents in Methawe, Hlaingbwe Township. A total of 11 soldiers from the Armed Forces laid down their lives for the country while 22 others were wounded. The Armed Forces found 34 bodies of Karen insurgents together with 37 small arms, including a 57-mm recoilless gun, 71,416 rounds of assorted small arms ammunition, 148 mines, 435 explosive shells for heavy weapons, 5 communications sets, 39 motor vehicles, 4 motorcycles, and 2 power generators.

A total of 115 Karen insurgents were killed in the three major battles stated above and the Armed Forces captured 45 [figure as published] assorted small arms. The Karen insurgents also lost at least 200 men in other medium- and small-scale battles. When the Karen insurgents made a foray to harass Bilin town, they were repelled by the waiting soldiers and the People's Police Forces. It was learned from the local people that the insurgents carried away 22 of their dead. Eyewitnesses also say that the Karen insurgents suffered heavy losses in other similar clashes. Foreign correspondents who have witnessed casualties suffered by the Karen insurgents -- numbering in the hundreds -- comment that the Karen insurgents have had their worst setback to date.

The people and the Armed Forces now control key areas ending the insurgency. Although the Karen insurgents are frenziedly making desperate attacks to escape the stranglehold, the People's Armed Forces are systematically carrying out mopping up campaigns, and have quickly thwarted subversive attempts by the insurgents. Such successes by the Armed Forces are due to the assistance rendered by the people. The help given by the local Karen people in particular has contributed to successive victories by the People's Armed Forces.

The majority of the people in the 25-member Central Committee of the Karen insurgents' Karen National Union [KNU] favor Manh Ba Zan's followers and oppose Bo Mya's line of conducting illegal business activities through the might of arms. But the Manh Ba Zan side with communist leanings has only experienced defeat in the past and is therefore facing difficulties in getting rid of Bo Mya who has the backing of the Armed Forces. Bo Mya on the other hand has also kept the communist-influenced men of Manh Ba Zan in check by using his forces.

Today, however, Bo Mya's line of armed insurgency has started to fall apart as a result of the operations by the people and the Armed Forces. The people and the Armed Forces have surrounded and blockaded the key insurgent bases through which the Karen insurgents conduct smuggling activities and earn more than 70 million kyat annually. The insurgents now face great difficulties. To escape from such a situation, the Karen insurgents plan to step up their subversive activities. But foreseeing the move and understanding that this will be their last-ditch effort -- like a dying torch bursting out flames before the fuel dries up -- the people and the Armed Forces have the situation well in hand.

The people in Karen State are happy because the end is near for the KNU insurgents who have destroyed lives and property of people for many years. They are happy also because the farms once used by the KNU to persecute and massacre the people will now become lush forest areas, farm sites, and mineral production stations. From the successes achieved in the operations, it can be concluded that the KNU will be brought to an end in the near future through the strength of the people.

ASEAN STATEMENT SAID TO CONTAIN 'CHEAP SLANDERS'

BK221335 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 May 84

[Station commentary: "Cheap Slanders"]

[Text] Early in May 1984, the ASEAN foreign ministers met and issued a statement on the situation in Kampuchea. It was not surprising that in this statement the ASEAN countries repeatedly resorted to their threadbare slanders that the Kampuchean and Vietnamese forces had launched attacks on ordinary civilian refugee camps in Thai territory and so on.

It is true that these slanders were not the voice representing all peoples of ASEAN countries, including the Thai people. We know that the peoples of ASEAN countries, not unlike the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, aspire for life in peace and mutual respect for independence and sovereignty. Public opinion has discovered the source of the tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border. The peoples of ASEAN countries all want to promote the trend toward dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries in order to find a correct solution that would be acceptable to both sides and would bring an end to the current tense situation. This trend now is being encouraged, and this has isolated the claim of the warmongers.

Those responsible for sabotage along the Kampuchean-Thai border are none other than the Pol Pot army remnants, supported and assisted by the Thai ruling circles and the Beijing expansionists. Recently, these remnants have been smashed and scattered by our forces. The dissensions splitting the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are escalating. The so-called coalition is divided into groups and factions from top to bottom, each bent against another in fierce rivalry. Meanwhile, the international prestige of the PRK is soaring with each passing day.

It is in this plight that the ASEAN foreign affairs ministers hastily convened a meeting to discuss ways for salvaging the situation. Their slanders could in no way cover up the truth. Their statement, permeated with differences, shows that the ones who acted as the victims in this situation -- the Thai reactionaries -- are the thief who cries stop thief. In fact, the Thai press and the supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces themselves admitted that the Thai side had supported the Pol Pot gang by firing artillery barrages and using aircraft to bomb areas deep inside Kampuchea.

Moreover, we also have irrefutable proof in the confession of Thai bandits captured by our forces -- and Thai shells that landed in Kampuchean territory are still available as evidence. Through their actions, can the Thai authorities be regarded as having compassion for the Kampuchean refugees? In reality, it is the Thai side that has transformed the refugee camps into bases for the Pol Pot gang. The Thai side has employed refugees as a shield and a barrier to protect the Pol Pot gang from our attacks. They have bartered the lives of these miserable Kampucheans for bloodstained dollars. This is the truth.

Here is a question: If the Thai side and other ASEAN countries really wish to bring an end to the dispute in the Kampuchean-Thai border region, why do they reject the goodwill proposal of the three Indochinese countries regarding the border problem? If the Thai side really cares about the lives of the Kampuchean refugees, why do they refuse to move the refugee camps away from the border to places deep inside Thai territory in order to avoid the zone of frequent conflicts?

In reality, they do not want to do so for they have so far continued to pursue a hostile policy toward the revival of the Kampuchean people. They are transforming themselves into a pawn serving the expansionist policy of the Beijing ruling circles. Thai Army Commander Athit Kamlang-ek himself during the past few days paid a visit to China where he reiterated the above-mentioned threadbare slanders. [Words indistinct] are embarking more deeply on the path of hostility against the three Indochinese countries and are cheaply selling the interest of the Thai people to imperialism and expansionism-hegemonism.

As clearly indicated in the statement of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people do not want to violate even a square inch of Thai territory. Our people always respect the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Thailand. We regard the Thai people as well as the peoples of other ASEAN countries as our friends and neighbors and we always desire to live in peace and friendship.

However, we are also resolute to reserve the right to counter all acts of encroachment in order to defend our sacred independence and territorial integrity. No cowardly slanders can in any way cover up the truth. In the face of public opinion, the slanderers are being vehemently denounced.

CONFERENCE ON AGRONOMY HELD IN PHNOM PENH

BK221358 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 22 -- A conference on agronomy was held in Phnom Penh from May 17 to 19.

The conference, the first of its kind, was organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and attended by 130 cadres in charge of agriculture from provinces, districts, communes and villages across the country.

The participants, together with Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol heard a report of the Agronomic Department which dealt with the expansion of the rice area and with experiences in the cultivation of high-yielding varieties.

The conference agreed on a plan of 1,700,000 hectares for the monsoon, 100,000 ha more than last year, including 120,000 ha of wasteland. The participants showed great interest in the experiences obtained in Kandal and Kompong Speu Provinces where average output ranged from four to eight tonnes per hectares.

VODK ON UN RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING SRV PULLOUT

BK230405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 May 84

[Station commentary: "The UN Economic and Social Council Has Once Again Adopted Resolutions Demanding That the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Withdraw All of Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea"]

[Text] On 17 May, the UN Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw all of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination with no outside interference. The resolutions categorically condemned the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' crimes against the Kampuchean people by stressing that the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' forces have violated Kampuchea's basic human rights and the right to self-determination.

Over the past more than 5 years, since the Hanoi Vietnamese sent over 250,000 soldiers to commit aggression and occupy Kampuchea, the UN Human Rights Commission and Economic and Social Council have every year adopted resolutions condemning the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and demanding that they withdraw all of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference.

This is a just and correct decision by the world community in addition to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly which has many times decided that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors must unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in order to solve the Kampuchean problem. This will allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their sacred right of self-determination to decide their own destiny through a free election under UN supervision.

The resolutions of the UN economic and social council, like those of the UN General Assembly and other international organizations, are a great and precious assistance to the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggression, expansion, and race extermination of the Kampuchean nation and race. These resolutions by the world community are a firm rejection of all kinds of maneuvers by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors who attempt to legitimize their act of aggression in Kampuchea. Through these resolutions, peace- and justice-loving countries the world over and the entire world community clearly show that they cannot accept the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. They firmly object to any country committing aggression against and occupying another sovereign country through the use of brute, barbaric, and savage force.

The Kampuchean people would like to express profound gratitude to all countries and international organizations for having adhered to justice, the principle of law, and the principle of the UN Charter, and standing on the side of the Kampuchean people, who are victims of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's aggression and who are waging a struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors directly on the battlefield. The Kampuchean nation and people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK -- which are struggling and sacrificing through their flesh and blood against the Vietnamese aggression -- have no other desire than to see the Vietnamese withdraw from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions, to defend and safeguard the Kampuchean nation, people, and race, to have national identity, honor, and culture within the bounds of their territory, and to live in an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea. The Kampuchean problem will be resolved once the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

However, as long as the Vietnamese do not withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN General Assembly resolutions and the world community's demand, then we are forced to carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The struggle to chase the Vietnamese enemy aggressors out is a sacred right and duty of the Kampuchean people to defend and safeguard the Kampuchean nation, and through this, to contribute also to defending peace, security, and stability in the region and the world, and to defending the principle of international law and the UN Charter as well.

It is in this sense that we hope that the peace-, justice-, and independence-loving international forces the world over and the world community will continue to support and assist the Kampuchean people's struggle and maintain pressure on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. The Kampuchean people can then exercise their sacred right to self-determination and decide their own destiny themselves without outside interference.

VODK URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST SRV MANEUVERS

BK220904 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 May 84

[Station commentary: "Constantly Raise Vigilance Against the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Poisonous Maneuvers"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are currently bogged down and facing increasing difficulties on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea. During the recent sixth dry season, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors were seriously defeated; they were heading down with another important setback and were facing increasing difficulties, more than those in previous years. The position of defeat of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is becoming clearer and clearer every day.

During all the past dry seasons, the Vietnamese did their best. Their Soviet masters also supplied shiploads of weapons to them; however, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors were unable to carry out significant maneuvers. Only toward the end of the dry season were they able to muster the forces to launch an attack along the border area to dupe the world into believing that Vietnam is still strong and can still fight in the sixth dry season. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot fool anyone. Everyone sees that the Vietnamese attacks on the refugee camps along the border area at the end of this dry season were nothing but the activities of a dying person. The Vietnamese crimes at the end of this dry season cannot save them and cannot restore their situation.

In short, the situation for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield in Kampuchea is worsening and will continue to deteriorate.

As for the deceitful diplomatic maneuvers and other tricks that the Vietnamese, their Soviet masters, and their accomplices have carried out over the past years, in particular during the sixth dry season, they have all been disgracefully defeated. Nguyen Co Thach toured Southeast Asia as a clown in an attempt to dupe people by saying that Vietnam wants to solve the Kampuchean problem as long as others fulfill this or that condition. He was shamefully defeated by the ASEAN countries and the world community exposed him. They will all continue to demand that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference in accordance with the resolutions adopted on five occasions by the UN General Assembly. In short, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been pinned down by the people in Kampuchea and in the world both on the military battlefield and on the diplomatic front for more than 5 years now and even more so at present.

However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have still refused to withdraw their aggressors forces from Kampuchea. True to their nature as aggressors and barbaric expansionists who have always wanted to annex Kampuchea and exterminate the Kampuchean race and through their policy of procrastination and their role as an outpost and agent of Soviet international expansionism the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, with the support and collusion of their Soviet masters, have persisted in carrying out all kinds of maneuvers -- military, political, diplomatic, and others -- in a deceitful manner.

Recently, the Vietnamese aggressors spread the word that they will withdraw about another division of their forces from Kampuchea at the end of May. At the same time, they sent Van Tien Dung, their defense minister, to Moscow to implore the Soviets to save them and to continue their collusion in launching other poisonous maneuvers.

This is why the international force that assists the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' war of aggression, territorial expansion, and race extermination against the Kampuchean nation and people should necessarily and constantly raise its vigilance and continue to unite in quickly smashing the poisonous maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters. Everyone realizes the necessity to stand firmly and constantly on the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and continue to demand and pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their destiny themselves without any outside interference. The only way to determine if the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are sincere is if they withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea. The UN General Assembly through the voices of 105 member countries, have decided 5 times already that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors should withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea. The ASEAN countries, Kampuchea's neighbors which are direct victims of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea, and many other international organizations have many times demanded that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw from Kampuchea.

Therefore, the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' forces from Kampuchea is the only key to solving the Kampuchean problem and for Kampuchea to regain peace and to ensure long-lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

SRV SOLDIERS MUTINY, KILL FOUR COMMANDERS

BK230348 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] On 3 May, Vietnamese soldiers posted at Romeas Market in Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, mutinied and killed four Vietnamese commanders and wounded a number of others. They also burned four houses that were occupied by these commanders. The mutiny was the result of the soldiers' anger because they were looked down upon and ordered to work every day by their commanders.

SRV SOLDIERS FIRE ON SIEM REAP VILLAGE CEREMONY

BK230350 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] On 20 April, in Rumbeng village, Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers ambushed and fired on our people who were attending a ceremony killing or wounding 75 of them.

CORRECTION TO VODK ON PRESSURE AGAINST SRV

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "VODK Commentary on Pressure Against SRV Forces," published on pages H 9-10 of the 22 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT:

Page H 10, last paragraph, antepenultimate line should read: ...the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield, will one day force the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy to withdraw their... (supplying dropped words)

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES SWEDISH DELEGATION

BK221255 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] On the morning of 21 May, Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received a visiting Swedish cooperation delegation led by Tom Tscherning, a senior official of ambassadorial rank of the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

During the conversation, the guest and host raised many issues concerning cooperation and assistance between Laos and Sweden.

The vice chairman highly appreciated the assistance of the Swedish Government and people, particularly in the spheres of forestry, transportation, and consumer goods, and regarded the assistance as an effective contribution to economic development and improvement of the Lao people's living conditions and as a contribution to strengthening the friendly relations between the two governments and peoples.

On this occasion, Tom Tscherning, on behalf of the delegation, expressed thanks and appreciation for Sali Vongkhamsao's words. The delegation head stressed that the bilateral cooperation and assistance are beneficial to both sides and can be regarded as a factor for gradually strengthening the friendly relations between the peoples and governments of Sweden and Laos.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Ingolf Kiesow, charge d'affaires of the Swedish Embassy to Laos, was also present.

The delegation arrived in Vientiane on the afternoon of 18 May for an official visit to the LPDR.

31 'MISGUIDED CITIZENS' RETURN HOME FROM THAILAND

BK221400 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 22 (OANA-KPL) -- Seven families totalling 31 members of Lao refugees living in the Thai Province of Ubon Ratchathani recently returned home to the southern Champassak Province and were welcomed by the local authorities.

A ceremony of handing over of the misguided citizens was held in the presence of the Lao and Thai local authorities with the supervision of the representatives of the High Commission for Refugees (HCR).

From the beginning of 1984, 591 of the misguided citizens already arrived home in Champassak Province.

PARTY SECRETARIAT INSTRUCTION ON HISTORICAL DAYS

BK211106 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 May 84

[Instruction No 62 issued by LPRP Central Committee Secretariat on implementation of party Central Committee Political Bureau's 18 April resolution on celebration of two historical days in 1985; dated 10 May]

[Text] To: Various responsible committees of the LPRP Central Committee, ministries, state committees, central-level mass organizations, and provincial and municipal party committees throughout the country. Subject: Implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on the organizing of celebrations of two great historical days of the country in 1985.

The LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau has issued Resolution No 001 dated 18 April 1984 on the celebration of the country's two great historical days. The resolution clearly points out the significance and objectives of the celebration of the two historic days. It also outlines a direction for various levels and various branches of work to positively make preparations for the joyous celebration of the two historical days.

To implement the Political Bureau's resolution, the party Central Committee Secretariat gives the following additional admonitions to the party committees at various levels.

The party committees at various levels and branches of work must organize a study to profoundly grasp the contents of the resolution and discuss the direction and methods for implementing it. The resolution emphasizes that the most important aspect of preparations is that all services at all levels must adopt detailed plans regarding the organization and mobilization of movement's with actual contents and practical methods to implement the party's line, plans, and policies by stressing the fulfillment of the two current strategic tasks: defending the country and building socialism.

In 1984 and 1985, clear-cut changes must be made in the national defense and public security work, economic development, and living conditions of the people. The appreciation and confidence of the people of all tribes in the new step of the revolution in our country must be enhanced in order to score great achievements to welcome the two important historical days.

To ensure these changes, the branches of work at various levels must reexamine their projects or programs of action, include in the programs the detailed work that must be fulfilled, and work out detailed methods for advising their main units to persistently score achievements to welcome the two great historical days. All branches of work at all levels must organize and mobilize emulation movements with rich and detailed form so that the activities of all branches of work at all levels, mass organizations, and of all main units and among the masses will become an enthusiastic, broad, thorough, and continuous revolutionary movement with a new tempo throughout the country.

The slogan for the revolutionary movement is: Compete to score achievements to welcome the two great historical days of the country. The objectives of the emulation movement are stipulated in the fifth solution of the party Central Committee and in the 1984 state plan. Special attention should be paid to the agricultural and forestry production front. Efforts must be made to fulfill the expected aim of 2.5 metric tons of paddy per hectare in the rice growing areas. In the industrial sphere, efforts must be made to complete the construction of various enterprises expected in the state plan.

In the immediate future, it is necessary to mobilize the movement to prepare for the early rice cultivation and make this rice season successful. It is also necessary to mobilize the animal husbandry movement, lead the peasants to the collective way of making a living, and build a new position in order to fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan.

In addition, the branches of work at all levels must effectively prepare conditions in all respects and review achievements of their branches and localities in the national defense, public security, transformation and construction, and economic and cultural development spheres. Therefore, to contribute to the overall examination of the achievements throughout the country, all branches of work at all levels must consider as important the efforts to carry out this work.

Meanwhile, some branches must positively prepare the following work:

1. The organizational committee of the party Central Committee must make preparations for and implement the plan for party membership expansion in accordance with the fifth resolution of the party Central Committee.
2. The propaganda and training board of the party Central Committee must prepare essential documents to introduce the significance, objectives, and contents for the commemoration of the two historical days at political courses which will be held extensively and thoroughly down to the grass-roots level in the immediate future.
3. The Ministry of Culture; the State Committee for News Agencies, Newspapers, Radio, and Television; and the Army General Political Department must prepare for and take action to produce documentary films and pictures, encourage writers and artists to create artistic and literary works on the history of our party's glorious revolutionary struggle over the past 30 years and on the achievements of national construction over the past 10 years for publication at home and abroad, and urgently seek and collect material and documents for the various existing exhibition halls so that they can be upgraded to being revolutionary and army museums in time for their opening on the occasion of the new historical days.

To follow up the implementation of the Political Bureau's resolution, the party Central Committee Secretariat has decided to set up a national-level committee for organizing the celebration of the two historical days. This committee consists of the following comrades:

1. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, as chairman;
2. Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, as first vice chairman;
3. Comrade Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the Army General Political Department, as vice chairman;
4. Comrade Khamma Phomkong, acting chief of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board, as vice chairman;
5. Comrade Vilaivan Phomkhe, deputy chief of the party Central Committee's Organizational Committee, as vice chairman;
6. Comrade Somsavat Lengsavat, deputy chief of the Office of the Party Central Committee, as member;

7. Comrade Sileua Bountham, deputy chief of the board of directors of the high-level theoretical school, as member;
8. Comrade Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs, as member;
9. Comrade Somsi Desakhamphou, deputy minister of culture, as member;
10. Comrade Bounteng Vongsai, vice chairman of the State Committee for News Agencies, Newspapers, Radio, and Television, as member.

This committee must discuss a detailed plan for distributing and assigning tasks to the various branches of work at all levels to start the above job immediately.

The committee may be divided into five subcommittees to thoroughly handle each aspect of work. These subcommittees will be responsible for the following: a subcommittee in charge of the contents of the celebration, a subcommittee for defense work, a subcommittee for propaganda and culture, a subcommittee for administration, and a subcommittee for foreign affairs.

Upon receiving this instruction, all branches of work at all levels must popularize the Political Bureau's resolution and organize the implementation of the work in accordance with the plan mapped out by the national-level committee.

The popularization of the resolution may be coordinated with the meetings of the local branches of work or the conferences held by party committees at various levels.

[Dated] Vientiane, 10 May 1984

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary, on behalf of the party Central Committee Secretariat

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN OPENS AGRICULTURAL MEETING

BK191010 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 19 (OANA-KPL) -- The conference to promote agricultural production in Vientiane for the current year was officially opened here yesterday under the chairmanship of Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party CC and of the Vientiane prefecture.

Over two hundred leading cadres of the party and administration from even districts within Vientiane prefecture are attending the conference.

Talking about the 1984 Vientiane prefecture's production plan, the party secretary underlined the importance in trying to meet the prefecture rice production target this year which is, in total, 114,000 tons of which 90,000 tons are to be produced during the main rice season and 24,000 tons produced during the dry season.

In this regard, the party secretary gave some concrete advice to the attendants in which all the related services must see to it that they closely follow the production units and supply them with necessary requirements.

DECISION TO SEEK SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT ANNOUNCED

BK221119 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced today that Thailand has decided to apply for membership in the UN Security Council during the 39th UN General Assembly this year. The term of membership is 2 years. The reason for Thailand to apply for membership in the council is that Thailand attaches great significance to issues pertaining to international peace and stability. The council is the international body that deals with these important issues.

Thailand has been a member of the United Nations since 1946.

Thailand is confident that it will be able to play a constructive role in the council in accordance with the UN Charter. The Thai Government hopes that the governments of friendly countries will support Thailand's application.

MINISTRY REPORT CITED ON ATHIT'S PRC VISIT

BK221157 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 21 May 84 p 2

[Text] According to a report from the Foreign Ministry, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek's current visit to China is very important and well-timed as it comes in the wake of Vietnam's violation of Thailand's sovereignty. China is in a position to exert a certain amount of pressure on Vietnam.

An important stop would be a visit to the Chinese border areas near Vietnam, the site of the current Sino-Vietnamese dispute. Indonesian Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen Murdani already visited the Vietnamese border areas, after which he made the remark that Vietnam posed no threat to ASEAN. The visit by Gen Athit will therefore help him learn who is really the threat.

According to the report, Indonesia played up the issue of a threat to ASEAN just to distract attention from Indonesia's internal political situation. During his recent visit to Indonesia, Gen Athit told his Indonesian counterparts that Thailand does not care whether China or Vietnam poses the greater threat. What Thailand is concerned about is its national sovereignty, which must not be violated.

Meanwhile, Saowanit Khongsiri, director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, said he believed Gen Athit's visit to China would be as successful as his visit to Indonesia, where he could reach understanding with Indonesian leaders. It was of great benefit to the country.

TRADE DEFICIT WIDENS; BALANCE OF PAYMENTS RISES

BK220249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 May 84 p 15

[Text] Thailand suffered a 7,000 million baht trade deficit in April increasing the deficit for the first four months of this year to 25,000 million baht -- a figure which is beginning to faze the government's optimism despite an improvement in the country's balance of payments. A government source told the BUSINESS POST that the April deficit, which was about the same as in April 1983, was the result of a slower growth in exports while imports grew at a steady pace.

Imports last month totalled around 21,600 million baht, about the same as in March, the source said, while exports totalled only 15,000 million baht. During the first four months of this year imports totalled 80,000 million baht while exports accounted for only 55,000 million baht, leaving a trade deficit of 25,000 million baht.

The source said, "exports dropped last month due to several factors," one of which was that exports of tapioca products were delayed by the late arrival of ocean-going vessels during the month. Another factor was that there was a lag in rice exports because most of these shipments had been sent out in March. Besides, exports of rubber and some other commodities also dropped seasonally, the source said.

"Actually exports of manufactured goods during the first four months of this year showed a good sign, particularly exports of garments and textile products which increased over 17 percent from that of the corresponding period of 1983," he said. The source commented that the situation was not so serious since imports were unlikely to increase. Also, all the measures implemented by the Bank of Thailand during the first two months of this year to stall imports should pay off more effectively during the second quarter of this year, he said, and added that high exports during the first quarter were just a spillover from the year-end trend, and as such, this should trickle down soon.

At the same time, officials concerned are also optimistic that the country's exports during the remaining period of this year should improve from that of last year, which saw a drop in exports by more than 10 percent. The source said, however, that the country registered a very good surplus in the balance of payments in April. The surplus payment account totalled over 3,000 million baht, bringing the total payments surplus during the first four months of this year to 3,158 million baht as against a deficit of 2,900 million baht suffered during the same period of 1983.

The surplus came as the result of a high level of capital inflow of 8,000 million baht in April, when the government also brought in a certain amount of foreign currencies earned through the issuance of floating rate notes in Europe. Altogether 23,000 million baht in the form of foreign exchange flowed into the country during the first four months of this year, as against only 6,700 million baht registered during January-April 1983.

Higher inflow of capital during the first four months was because the public gained more confidence in the value of the baht against the U.S. dollar. Firms here have chosen to borrow more from overseas sources where the interest rates are generally lower on a longer term basis under which they also receive the 10 percent interest tax exemption.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SCORES PRC SHELLING

OW231155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The spokesman of the SRV Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement:

On 22 May 1984, Chinese troops wantonly fired artillery shells into many civilian areas in Ha Giang, capital city of Ha Tuyen Province, killing or wounding many civilians, wrecking many houses, and damaging a number of factories and public projects. This was a serious war escalation by the Chinese rulers to oppose Vietnam. By shelling a populated city of Vietnam, they revealed more clearly their aggressive design, violated Vietnam's territorial sovereignty, and undermined the Vietnamese people's peaceful life in border areas. This criminal attack on civilians has exposed the Beijing rulers' deceitful peace arguments. This was also an insolent challenge to world public opinion that is condemning the Chinese rulers and demanding that they put an end to their act of war against the Vietnamese people. The SRV Government severely condemns and denounces this crime of the Chinese rulers and resolutely demands that the Chinese side put an immediate end to such acts.

VNA REPORTS ON CONFLICT WITH PRC IN CAO BANG

OW221632 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22 -- Pac Bo, a small village in the northern border Province of Cao Bang, is together with other relics, closely associated with the name of President Ho Chi Minh whose 94th birthday has joint been solemnly celebrated throughout Vietnam and many parts of the world. It was in the Pac Bo grotto that "Uncle Ho" -- as the president is fondly referred to -- settled in the first months after his return from abroad to directly lead the Vietnamese revolution, leading to the triumph of the August uprising in 1945. But during their 1979 aggressive war against Vietnam, Chinese troops dynamited the Pac Bo cave and played havoc to the village before being made to withdraw. A correspondent of the Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN recently revisited Pac Bo village where a daily fight is being waged against the Chinese marauders. Excerpts from his report:

Pointing to a peak in front of us, Captain Be Manh Thang, commander of Border Post No 167, said: That is Vanh Khan Mount where Marker Post No 107 is located. Behind Vanh Khan is the 'Karl Marx' clay hill and farther on is the Pac Bo grotto. The Lenin Stream flows at the foot of the Karl Marx Hill. "Chinese commandoes", he added, "have been roaming in the neighbourhood and made occasional inroads up to the grotto. On March 18, they sprang an ambush at a point about 300 metres from the grotto, killed one civilian, injured several others and took a number to China. The Chinese daily fired artillery on the village and the targets included schools, hydro-electric stations and rice fields. Their obvious aim is to disturb our normal life and prevent our farming. You might have seen how badly they had damaged the Pac Bo museum". He then took us to visit some places in the village. Vestiges of the 1979 encounter could still be seen at each step. There was an unequal fight between two Vietnamese militiamen and a small boy on the one hand and two Chinese companies on the other. The Chinese made several attempts to enter the village but were beaten back with heavy casualties each time. But fighting against great odds and running out of ammunition, the defenders finally were encircled and one of them was mortally wounded. The remaining two, themselves bearing many wounds on their bodies, managed to break out and make for safety. We also paid a visit to some border guard and militia units at their outposts. Father and son, and brothers of the same family standing in the same trench were not uncommon sights. Despite privations and danger, no one had deserted their fighting posts.

As we left Pac Bo at sundown, a volley of artillery came from behind the Vanh Khan Mount. Plumes of smoke rose around us. A new fight had begun. In fact, in a matter of seconds, we heard the roar of our artillery answering the new criminal act of the enemy.

NHAN DAN ON 'PEOPLE'S WAR' AT NORTHERN BORDER

BK221235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 84

[NHAN DAN 21 May editorial: "Consolidate and Strengthen the People's War Disposition in the Northern Border Provinces"]

[Text] The Beijing expansionists' brazen acts of war against our people of various nationalities in the six northern provinces during the past month and more have laid bare their reactionary nature and towering crimes.

They have fired artillery shells of various calibers, including long-range and deep-penetrating types, into densely populated villages and hamlets, killing many civilians, including elderly people, women, and children. They have exercised control over many hills and upland fields in an attempt to prevent our people from engaging in production, and have fired on many water conservancy and hydroelectric power projects, hospitals, schools, market places, and communications lines in the hope of destroying all the material and technical bases and public facilities which had been rebuilt by our people following their war of aggression in February 1979. Moreover, they have ordered their infantry troops -- with direct artillery support -- to launch many attacks on and illegally occupy a number of hills in Ha Tuyen Province.

The Chinese reactionaries have also sent many groups of scouts, commandos, and spies into our territory to collect information, establish contacts with bad elements, set up underground bases, disseminate propaganda, distort the truth, and conduct psychological warfare in preparation for new steps of escalation with even more ruthless acts of war of aggression.

The Chinese reactionaries' strategy and tactics toward our country have not only remained unchanged but have become even more hostile. This is a border war fully characterized by craftiness, barbarousness, stubbornness, and shamelessness which has been waged by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists against a sovereign country with well-delineated boundaries and against a peace- and justice-loving nation. These brazen and ruthless acts of war by the Chinese reactionaries, however, do not prove they are strong but, on the contrary, expose their weakness and failure of their expansionist-hegemonist strategy.

Together with worldwide public condemnation of China's acts of aggression against Vietnam, the heroic and resourceful fight of our Armed Forces and people in the six northern border provinces in recent days show that the criminal schemes of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists against our people have been severely dealt with and will certainly meet with total failure.

Our Armed Forces and people are ready to fight and duly punish them anywhere in our territory for their insolent challenge. In the recent disposition of the people's war for national defense in the northern border provinces, we should extol and exhibit the examples of the local Armed Forces, typical of which are the Armed Forces and people of Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province; Ha Quang District, Cao Province; and Yen Minh and Vi Xuyen Districts, Ha Tuyen Province.

Prominent features of these localities and units are that they have remained always vigilant to promptly launch counterattacks against the enemy with good results, resolutely defended the areas under their responsibility, satisfactorily maintained political security and social order and safety, and actively paid attention to the protection of state property and the property and lives of the people.

It can be said that compared with the February 1979 war, extraordinary progress has been made in the command ability of cadres -- including cadres of party, administrative, and military organs -- and the fighting capacity of combatants of the local armed forces in the northern border provinces.

With elation, our people throughout the country welcome the great successes recorded in national defense and security work in localities and the glorious victories won by the local Armed Forces and paramilitary forces in the northern border areas. Let the Armed Forces and people in the northern border provinces further heighten their vigilance and stand ready to smash all malicious designs of the Chinese reactionaries -- who are acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists -- in order to firmly defend every inch of the fatherland's sacred land under all circumstances.

Every locality and organization must quickly draw from its combat experience and take new, positive measures to promote strong points and develop victories. Above all, it is necessary to concentrate on building truly clean and steadfast political organizations. No matter the situation, leading and commanding cadres must hold onto their villages, hamlets, and people, trying to build their perfect and solid bases. In particular, the local Armed Forces, including local troops, border guards, and self-defense militiamen, must strive to strengthen and make themselves clean and steadfast in all aspects in order to serve as a backbone for the all-people movement to fight the enemy for the defense of localities and the fatherland.

Localities and organizations must be self-motivated, brave, and resourceful in combat in order to annihilate the enemy in large numbers and make their schemes and tricks go bankrupt while taking positive steps to protect the people's lives and property and minimize damage caused by the enemy.

The networks of underground shelters and trenches and the systems of defensive breastworks must be consolidated and built into perfect and solid ones so that they can be used for a long time in a convenient and secret manner. We must avoid perfunctoriness or the tendency to completely rely on the existing terrain without making any efforts to improve it.

Every locality and organization must work out necessary regulations such as those dealing with the systems of defensive breastworks, building of base areas, organization of mutually-supported combat terrains, evacuation of people, and so forth. This is to specify all activities in a locality with which every organization and person must comply if combined and unified strength is to be fully ensured.

The position of maintaining control in localities and establishments and the tactics of the people's war are of decisively victorious significance. National defense work must be linked with security and production activities with a determination to make full use of the combined and coordinated strength of various forces, sectors, and mass organizations -- with the strength of the people playing the core role -- under the unified and centralized leadership of party committee echelons concerned to fight the enemy in an all-out manner.

Regardless of how fierce the fighting may be, the northern border provinces must continue to maintain their production, trying to ensure enough grain and food supplies and build the on-site source of logistic supplies for every locality and unit.

We must recall the experiences obtained in Vienh Linh of Quang Binh in fighting the U.S. air and naval war of sabotage and in launching the "two-goods" movement -- good in combat and production. We must come up with measures and forms so we can live, fight, and work in a way suitable under the new situation. We must regard ricefields as battle fields and must build combat and defensive breastworks right in our production areas. We must not let any inch of land go uncultivated. Every enterprise must step up production.

Efforts to satisfactorily organize the people's lives under hard and fierce fighting situations must be given great attention, trying to ensure that while fighting the enemy we are still able to maintain a decent life and to remain calm and steadfast with the sound of our songs overwhelming the sound of the enemy's gunshots. Every pattern of life must be tailored to fit the demands for fighting the enemy whenever they arrive and for quickly resuming all production and study activities as soon as they withdraw. This is to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of social life.

The Chinese reactionaries, who are acting hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, are very crafty and malicious. They are resorting to their habitual tricks aimed at combining their sabotage efforts against us from the inside and the outside. They are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our people while making preparations for a large-scale war of aggression against our country. They are plotting new military adventures and the escalation of their crimes against our people.

With their love for the country and socialism and with their resentment of Chinese aggression, our Army and people in the northern border provinces must heighten vigilance and uphold their revolutionary, heroic, and resourceful spirit with a determination to overcome all difficulties and hardships, promote unity and cooperation, strive to build every locality and organization into a steadfast one good in combat and production. The Army and people in the provinces behind the frontline as well as the Army and people throughout the country must for the sake of national defense do their utmost to provide assistance to their forward base -- their northern frontline. All for consolidating and strengthening the tactics of the people's war and for firmly defending every inch of the fatherland's sacred land.

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES MAINTAIN WATCH ON BORDER

OW221001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 84

[Thanh Lac article in NHAN DAN 21 May: "Resolutely Fighting and Defeating the Enemy's Multifaceted War of Sabotage, Public Security Forces Have Firmly Maintained Border Security"]

[Text] In preparation for their armed invasion of Vietnam, the reactionary Chinese expansionists-hegemonists since the 1960's infiltrated across the border thousands of hooligans and secret agents disguised as ordinary people, doctors, engineers, medicine men, scientific and technical cadres, and cadres of other sectors. These infiltrators mingled with our ethnic minority people, gathered intelligence information, waged psychological warfare, created trouble for our public order and security, and built up an underground force while waiting for the opportunity to revolt in coordination with their Armed Forces' attacks from the outside, thus implementing their 'internecine dissension coordinated with outside attacks' scheme.

Under the leadership of party and local administration echelons, the local people's public security force, developing its key role as a shock force, helped the ethnic minority compatriots in the border areas clearly realize the perfidious schemes of the Chinese reactionaries, heighten revolutionary vigilance, and defend the sovereignty and public security of the border areas.

All 22 villages of Bao Lac district and all hamlets and villages of ethnic minority compatriots along the northern border, aroused to action, struggled relentlessly to expose the strangers who had come illegally from China and had settled in their areas. Thousands of Chinese infiltrators, with their true nature fully exposed, were forced to return to China. Many of the reactionary gangs and spy rings planted by the Chinese, and their scheme to build an underground force among our ethnic minority compatriots in the border areas, were exposed. The struggle of our compatriots and the public security combatants in the border provinces to firmly defend our border's sovereignty and security significantly contributed to thwarting the February 1979 invasion by the Chinese reactionaries. Since the launching of the mass campaign to firmly maintain border security, ethnic minority compatriots from Cao Bang's upland areas, braving day-long journeys covering more than 100 kms, kept coming to the Ha Quang area. Compatriots in Hong Viet Village, resolutely overcoming difficulties, firmly held on to their border area in defense of national sovereignty. Compatriots in Dam Thuy village used every means available to counter the enemy's land-grabbing activities.

As the enemy began its armed invasion along our country's border, the mass movement launched for the defense of national security was quickly turned into one for the defense of in wartime. As a result of that movement, our public security combatants have held on to the areas, remained close to the local people, supported the troops in tracking down and wiping out enemy scouts, and protected the people as they moved to rear areas. Company I of the mobile police force, which is part of the Lang Son public security force; the public security force of Hoa An district, Cao Bang Province; the public security force of Sinh Ho District, Ha Tuyen Province; the public security forces of Bat Xat District, Hoang Lien Son Province, and of Binh Lieu District, Quang Ninh Province, have persistently been in contact with the enemy, fighting him and protecting the people's lives and property. Along with the public security combatants, ethnic minority compatriots have also firmly held on to their areas, bravely overcome difficulties, supported troops in the fight against the enemy, and exposed enemy scouts and spies. When Chinese soldiers stormed into Bao Lam village, scheming to round up all the villagers, they were resolutely countered by the united villagers. Brother Liang Han Sinh, along with his 10 family members, held out in his underground combat trench. The Chinese soldiers threatened him with their weapons and then coaxed him to surrender. Every time they fired into his trench, they called on him to lay down his weapon and surrender. Hearing their call three times, Brother Sinh told them he would rather die than surrender, and used his gun to wipe out the entire enemy squad.

Since the beginning of this year, the people's public security force, in coordination with the local Armed Forces, has smashed all intrusions and all trouble-making and sabotage activities of the Chinese reactionaries. Acting upon tips from local people, the public security combatants, troops, village public security forces, and self-defense and militia forces have captured many Chinese scouts and exposed dozens of criminals who had been bribed by the enemy to serve as their lackeys and have contributed to consolidating and building up the defense line and to maintaining public security along the border.

DENG XIAOPING CLIQUE UNDERMINES SRV-PRC TIES

OW221215 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 May 84

[Radio talk: "President Ho Chi Minh and Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship"]

[Text] Cherishing deep memories of President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have held meetings to ceremoniously mark the 94th anniversary of his birth.

They will forever remember his teachings and treasure their friendship with the Chinese people who shared weal and woe with them during the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the struggle for independence and freedom of their respective countries. They supported each other and fought side by side in those struggles.

As noted in the political report by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, at the Fifth National CPV Congress, Vietnam has always upheld the policy of goodneighborliness and friendship with the Chinese people. Vietnam advocates normalizing relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and settling disputes between the two countries through negotiations. It is general knowledge that to restore peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries along the border, the Vietnamese side has on many occasions taken the initiative and offered proposals for solving problems in Vietnamese-Chinese relations. However, the Chinese authorities have returned Vietnam's sincerity by escalating the war with guns, armed provocations, and encroachments on Vietnam's territory and sovereignty.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that while lauding President Ho Chi Minh's great contributions in laying the foundation of Vietnam-China friendship, the Chinese propaganda machine has intensified its efforts to distort and vilify the CPV, describing Vietnam as having betrayed President Ho Chi Minh's cause and following the Soviet Union in opposing China. Who has opposed whom? Who has betrayed whom? Who has undermined Vietnam-China friendship? Who has turned a peaceful and friendly border into a battleground? The Vietnamese-Chinese border regions have remained tense with armed conflicts for the past 5 years since February 1979 when the Chinese authorities launched its war against Vietnam, particularly since the beginning of April this year.

All this serves as an undeniable indictment against the Deng Xiaoping clique for its betrayal of friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people. While lauding President Ho Chi Minh's contributions, the Chinese authorities brazenly sent their troops to invade Vietnam and demolish Bac Po Cave in Cao Bang Province where President Ho Chi Minh once worked. These ugly actions of the Chinese authorities fully show that they are using President Ho's high prestige to achieve their ulterior motives and smear Vietnamese leaders who are inheriting the glorious revolutionary cause championed by President Ho throughout his life. Lu Xun, a great Chinese writer, once said: lies spread in writing can never cover up the facts of bloodshed. How can the Deng Xiaoping clique cover up their new crime against the people in the six northern border provinces of Vietnam? The Chinese authorities have pursued a policy of antagonizing and opposing Vietnam, deliberately disrupted the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people, and sent tens of thousands of Chinese youths to the Vietnam-China border to make meaningless sacrifice there.

As the Vietnamese people commemorate President Ho Chi Minh's 94th birthday with outstanding achievements in building the socialist fatherland, the Chinese authorities are massively moving troops into Vietnam's territory; firing hundreds of thousands of artillery shells and rockets into Vietnam; terrorizing Vietnam's border residents; destroying farmland, plantations, schools, and hospitals, and bringing numerous miseries and death to the Vietnamese people. Faced with this serious escalation of the criminal war by the Chinese authorities, the whole Army and people of Vietnam have worked with one heart and one mind to resolutely carry out the great President Ho Chi Minh's teaching that nothing is more valuable than independence and freedom. The will overcome all difficulties, remove all obstacles, stand up to any ordeal, and thoroughly foil the Chinese authorities' attempts to escalate the war of aggression. In the past 5 years, the Chinese people have further discerned the Deng Xiaoping clique's true feature in opposing Vietnam and disrupting Sino-Vietnamese friendship. Meanwhile, they are more aware that only by siding with the Vietnamese people and resolutely halting the present leaders' reactionary policies can they restore the traditional Vietnamese-Chinese friendship cultivated by President Ho Chi Minh.

COMMENTARIES VIEW PRC VISIT BY THAILAND'S ATHIT

NHAN DAN: Policy 'Unwise'

BK180910 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 May 84

[NHAN DAN 17 May commentary: "The Stubborn Policy of Beijing and Bangkok"]

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Service -- the one who has used even aircraft, artillery, and the Army to support the Pol Pot army remnants in their crimes on Kampuchean soil over the past month -- has just arrived in Beijing.

People at the top of the Beijing ruling circles, ranging from Deng and Zhao to Yang, rushed to hold talks with Mr Kamlang-ek. The main topic of discussion was the new plans of the Beijing-Bangkok partnership in opposing and sabotaging the rebirth of the Kampuchean people; in breathing life into the Pol Pot army remnants by supplying weapons and ammunition to these army remnants who have just been dealt painful and accurate blows by the Kampuchean Army and people; and in opposing and sabotaging the three Indochinese countries. The hosts encouraged their guest in their crusade against the three Indochinese countries, and both hosts and guest pledged to have closer military cooperation.

It should be noted that not only did Mr Kamlang-ek hold many talks with Beijing's top military leaders and visit several Chinese military bases and weapons and military equipment factories, but he also toured the Sino-Vietnamese border area -- the staging area of the invading Chinese forces, which are committing bloody crimes against the Vietnamese people. This is an insolent challenge from the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to our people.

The visit to China by the leader of the Thai Armed Forces proves that the ultrareactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are pushing themselves further down the dangerous road of tailing after and colluding with the Chinese reactionaries in their hostile strategy against the Kampuchean people and the three Indochinese peoples in general, thus running counter to the trend toward dialogue and continuing to pursue the path of creating confrontation in the region.

The Thai authorities' policy of allowing the Pol Pot army remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to use Thai territory as a hideout and staging base for opposing the Kampuchean people and their policy of joining Beijing in confrontation against the three Indochinese countries has been criticized by a number of leading circles in ASEAN countries as well as the knowledgeable and pragmatic people in Thailand. Such a policy is unwise and not in keeping with the Thai people's legitimate aspirations and interests. It will eventually tie Thailand's policy to China's and serve China's expansionist and hegemonist schemes, which surely is not approved by the Thai people, who have a spirit of independence and sovereignty.

Mr Kamlang-ek and the ultrareactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, being short-sighted in their calculations, are resigning themselves to tailing after the Beijing reactionaries, playing into the latter's hands, and serving Beijing's expansion in the region. This is very dangerous because it drags Thailand into a position of instability with incalculable consequences. Such an unwise and erroneous policy will certainly be judged by the Thai people.

The talks between the Chinese reactionaries and the supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces in Beijing show that the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists are very stubborn, bitter, and frenzied.

This is reflected in their policy of hostility against the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples. They persist in maintaining tensions, instability, and confrontation in Indochina and Southeast Asia so they can take advantage of the situation to realize their expansionist-hegemonist schemes. This fact also shows that they have not yet resigned themselves to accepting defeat, but are trying to hold on to the Pol Pot army remnants -- their main instruments -- in opposing the Kampuchean revolution. They refuse to give up the barbarous genocidal gang whose elimination has been demanded by the whole world, including many ASEAN countries, so as to advance toward building a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia.

The Chinese reactionaries' arrangement of the trip to China by the Thai Armed Forces leader with the acquiescence of U.S. imperialism is an act that poses a serious threat to peace and stability in Indochina and South Asia.

Beijing and Bangkok must bear full responsibility for their wrongdoings. We hereby assert that even with their ghostly schemes and devilish tricks they can in no way save the genocidal Pol Pot army remnants or reverse the Kampuchean situation.

Thailand Used as 'Trojan Horse'

BK191339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 May 84

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 May commentary: "Not a Courtesy Visit"]

[Text] On 15 May, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, arrived in Beijing in what was described as a 9-day visit to China at the invitation of Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Armed Forces.

Beijing sent almost all of its important figures, ranging from Yang Dezhi and Zhao Ziyang to Deng Xiaoping, to discuss their machinations with Gen Athit. Upon his arrival in Beijing, Gen Athit bluntly stated that the Armed Forces of China and Thailand share the same task of opposing Vietnam. As for Yang, he called for further strengthening the military cooperation between Beijing and Bangkok. This was reported by UPI on 16 May.

With their shopworn, slanderous allegations, people at the top of the Beijing and Bangkok ruling circles strove to harmoniously support each other in their claims of alleged Vietnamese regional hegemonism and about the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea amounting to sabotaging peace in Southeast Asia.

Both the hosts and the guest hailed each other for their military actions. Athit praised China for the escalation of its war against Vietnam at Vietnam's northern border. For his part, Yang Dezhi hailed Thailand for its cooperation with the Khmer bandits against Kampuchea. He expressed his pleasure to see Thailand stepping up hostile activities against Vietnam. It is quite ridiculous that they regarded these piratic actions as part of their efforts to preserve their independence and dignity.

There is no doubt that the trip to Beijing of the leader of the Thai military circles is aimed at further accelerating the military cooperation between Thailand and China. The ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles hope that they can rely on U.S. imperialism and the Chinese expansionists in opposing and sabotaging the three Indochinese countries and in assuming the role as an anticomunist frontline country in Southeast Asia.

On the other hand, the reactionary Chinese ruling circles are taking advantage of this collusion by using Thailand as a springboard for opposing Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea while interfering ever-deeper in Thailand in order to realize their expansionist-hegemonist ambitions in Southeast Asia.

Because they share the goal of opposing the three Indochinese peoples, during the past few years since the collapse of the genocidal Pol Pot clique the Thai ruling circles have allowed China to use their territory in providing supplies to and nurturing the Pol Pot army remnants and other Khmer bandit groups so they can carry out activities against Kampuchea.

Thailand has actually become the hideout of the exiled Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean reactionaries. This is where the United States and China have recruited the reactionaries of all colors and have formed many commando groups -- mercenary corps -- to use them for sabotage activities against Kampuchea and Laos.

Still not content with these criminal acts, the reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles are increasingly colluding with the United States and China in stepping up their frenzied activities against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

During Prime Minister Prem's recent trip to the United States, Thailand was assured by the bellicose group in the White House and the Pentagon of their support and increase of military aid to modernize the Thai Armed Forces.

Now, Gen Athit is in Beijing and he has been assured by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists of their support to Thailand and of military cooperation between the two nations in the so-called common task of opposing Vietnam.

It is obvious that the Thai reactionaries are stubbornly pursuing an outdated, hostile policy against the Indochinese countries by relying on the extremely bellicose and reactionary forces that have long been dreaming of fulfilling their Great-Han doctrine. Beijing has leaped with joy in successfully tying the Thai reactionary group to its aggressive and expansionist chariot. It has used Thailand as a Trojan horse to incite ASEAN countries to confront the Indochinese countries, thereby undermining the tend to dialogue, peace, and stability in the region.

However, Thailand's policy of tailing after the United States and China only leads that country into instability and is directly detrimental to the legitimate national interests of the Thai people.

Many figures in the ASEAN countries and well informed politicians in Thailand have pointed out that the fact that Thailand's involvement in the U.S.-China schemes against the Indochinese countries and clinging to the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- key henchmen and tools of China -- help Beijing to fulfill its expansionism-hegemonism, thereby undermining peace and stability in the region.

The trip to Beijing by Gen Athit brings no benefit to the Thai people. On the contrary, it creates more tension in the region. The Thai and Southeast Asian peoples will surely vehemently denounce the Bangkok reactionary leadership and will not forgive them for their crimes.

The Beijing-Washington-Bangkok collusion can in no way block the advance of the peoples of the Indochinese and other Southeast Asian countries in their struggle for national independence and peace.

MEDIA NOTE PRK'S NATIONAL 'DAY OF HATRED'

Pol Pot Product of Maoism

BK211504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 May 84

[NHAN DAN 20 May commentary: "Let the Southeast Asian Peoples Beware"]

[Text] Today, 20 May, the day of hatred for the genocidal Pol Pot regime is being observed throughout Kampuchea. This is the day when the Kampuchean people further deepen their hatred for the beasts with human faces who, as henchmen of the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists, drove their entire nation to the brink of extermination. This is the day when the entire Kampuchean people demonstrate their strength and iron-like determination to march forward in unity under the KPRP's leadership, to unite with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, to readily thwart all new enemy plots against Kampuchea's national revival, and to never let the country be once again turned into a hell on earth.

The Pol Pot regime's crimes were unprecedented genocidal crimes. These were crimes against humanity committed by Maoism, the worst kind of Great Han expansionism-hegemonism of our time. They were the most horrendous crimes ever perpetrated and they have been indignantly condemned and cursed by all the world. Every Kampuchean says that the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan, henchmen of Beijing, made life more terrifying than death and caused the entire Kampuchean nation to die before its time.

The records of the Pol Pot clique's crimes stack higher than a mountain. A total of 3,314,768 people of all walks of life were killed in extremely horrible ways; 141,848 were crippled; and over 200,000 were orphaned. No less than 634,522 buildings were destroyed, including 5,857 schools; 796 hospitals, medical aid stations, and laboratories; 1,968 pagodas were demolished or turned into fertilizer depots, prisons, or torture centers; 108 mosques were razed; 1,507,416 head of cattle were killed, and so forth. The entire social structure, civilization, customs and habits, material and technical bases of the national economy, and natural resources of Kampuchea were shattered to their roots. The history of Kampuchea was rolled back several decades.

These were the first statistics collected by the Committee for Investigation of the Genocidal Crimes of the Genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan Clique for the period 17 April 1975-7 January 1979. Many new pieces of evidence and documents about these horrible crimes have continued to be unearthed with each passing day.

Who must bear the main responsibility for the genocide in Kampuchea? The Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, who created, fostered, and directed the genocidal Pol Pot clique. This is why they were mad with rage when the genocidal Pol Pot clique collapsed, an event greeted with joy by all progressive mankind. China, however, has obstinately cuddled the remnant Pol Pot troops, seeking by all means to bring them back to impose their genocidal regime on Kampuchea. Beijing's strategy is to use the Pol Pot clique of butchers as an instrument to establish its rule in Kampuchea and make this country a springboard to conquer Vietnam and the rest of the Indochinese peninsula as well as other nations in Southeast Asia. The Beijing reactionaries' use of the Pol Pot clique to attack and invade Vietnam's southwestern border area was undeniable proof of their expansionist scheme. The hands of the Beijing reactionaries were tainted with the blood of over 3 million Kampucheans and thousands of Vietnamese massacred by the Pol Pot clique at Vietnam's southwestern border.

In spite of the total collapse of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Beijing reactionaries have still stubbornly colluded with the U.S. imperialists and Thai reactionaries to continue their strategy of using the Pol Pot remnants, who have sold themselves body and soul to China, to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival and the three Indochinese countries. Over the past 5 years, after escaping the scourge of genocide, the Kampuchean people have risen up to build a new life full of confidence and hope. The PRK has ceaselessly grown in all fields in its miraculous revival marked by new developments on the road toward a bright future.

Closely united with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Kampuchean people have won and are still winning increasingly greater victories in firmly defending their homeland and successfully building a peaceful, independent, and democratic Kampuchea which is gradually advancing to socialism, thereby contributing to consolidating the bloc of Indochina's unity [khoois dquoanf keets Dgoong Duowong] and making Kampuchea a factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The new criminal adventures against the Kampuchean people will certainly be crushed by the steel fortress of the Kampuchean people, who are motivated by the strength of those who were killed by the genocidal clique, henchman of Beijing, and by hatred for the latter. The fine situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The recent victories won by the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people in duly punishing the Pol Pot remnants have proven that all Beijing's schemes to roll back the wheel of history are doomed to failure in the face of the strength of the Kampuchean people and the strength of the three Indochinese peoples' solidarity.

The genocidal Pol Pot clique, a product of Maoism and the cause of instability and tension in the region, must be definitely eliminated; the Pol Pot clique, Beijing's tool, must be done away with. This is an urgent demand not only of all the Kampuchean people regardless of social strata and class, religion, and political belief, but also of other peoples in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The long suffering and courageous Kampuchean people should be given stronger and more resolute support.

The Kampuchean people's day of national hatred today is a reminder to the peoples in Indochina and Southeast Asia that they must be vigilant, that they must check Chinese expansionism-hegemonism, and that they must not allow the recurrence of another Pol Pot-styled genocide.

'Sorrowful, Traumatic Memories'

BK211222 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 May 84

[Commentary by station editor Nguyen Qui: "The Kampuchean People's Steel-Like Will"]

[Text] The PRC National Assembly undertook a very significant move by deciding to choose 20 May of every year as the national day of hatred toward the Pol Pot-Teng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. This decision is consistent with the will of the Kampuchean people and with the present actual situation.

Few people in the world can discuss the genocidal Pol Pot clique without hatred and repugnance. It was a monstrously grotesque regime rarely seen in history. Under the orders of their masters in Beijing, a group of wicked persons massacred and destroyed their own people. Their crimes, which were perpetrated in the age of civilization, have left a stain in human history.

The more people hate and resent the Pol Pot clique, the stronger their repugnance of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, creators of that extremely tyrannical regime.

Although 5 years have elapsed since the genocidal Pol Pot regime was buried, the heritage of its crimes -- such as the Tuol Sleng prison and many mass graves, widows, and orphans -- remain. This is only part of its towering crimes. Until now, however, the genocidal perpetrators have not yet been completely wiped out, while the Chinese expansionists - hegemonists -- chief conspirators and creators of that genocidal regime -- are still nursing their extremely odious ambition of reinstating the genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

Bitter over the collapse of their tyrannical henchman, Pol Pot, and enraged at the revival of the Kampuchean people, those leaders at the Zhong Nanhai are plotting day and night to prevent and undermine the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, exert new pressure on the three Indochinese countries, and gradually revive the genocidal regime in Kampuchea. They have nurtured and supplied the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups with arms and food in order to encourage them to carry out criminal acts such as plundering, burning and destroying houses, and killing people. They have also rallied various groups of Khmer reactionaries under the banner of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- the shroud of the Pol Pot corpse -- and incited Thailand to participate in the gambling against the three Indochinese countries. This is what Beijing has done and is doing.

Sharing the same ambitions with China, the Thai authorities are getting involved ever more deeply in the path against Kampuchea and Vietnam. They have nurtured various groups of Khmer reactionaries and allowed them to use Thai soil as sanctuaries and staging bases for their criminal acts against the Kampuchean people. The Thai Army has coordinated with the Pol Pot gang in carrying out many acts of banditry during both the dry and rainy seasons. However, after 5 years of perfidious schemes, frantic efforts, and heinous crimes, both Beijing and Bangkok have finally failed to reap anything but lamentable failure.

The PRK is becoming increasingly mature, firm, and strong in every aspect while the solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese countries, which is based on friendship and all-round cooperation has been further consolidated.

However, the Beijing authorities and Bangkok ruling circles are still refusing to face reality and are still treading in the rut of their failure. At a time when public opinion demands the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, which is an obstacle to the effort to seek a solution to the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Beijing and Bangkok are still trying to firmly maintain that corpse and carry out criminal acts of war against the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

As pointed out by world public opinion, the Chinese aggressors' acts of war in the northern border provinces of Vietnam and Thailand's activities against the PRK have further strained the situation in the region, thus seriously threatening the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

Refusing to respond to the well-intentioned proposals of Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole, the Chinese authorities are still clinging to their stubborn stand by demanding that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea while not undertaking any pledge to remove the threat against Vietnam and Kampuchea. In fact, this stand would compel the Indochinese countries to approve of their hegemonist policy and allow them to reinstate the genocidal regime in Kampuchea. Naturally, such an unfair and illogical stand is unacceptable to everyone.

As victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, the Kampuchean people have demonstrated their steel-like will and determination to certainly not allow the genocidal gang to return and to certainly safeguard their achievements. Their revival, their successes in all fields, and their friendship and all-round cooperation with Vietnam are most valuable things which the Kampuchean people are determined to protect.

The great victories recorded by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in coordination with the Vietnamese Army volunteer troops in recent months constitute an affirmative answer that the Kampuchean people would certainly not allow the Pol Pot gang to return.

On their national day of hatred for the genocidal regime, the Kampuchean people will recall their sorrowful and traumatic memories so they can deepen their hatred for the Pol Pot gang and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and extend greater affection toward their new regime and achievements.

Clearly identifying the enemy and its wicked schemes, the Kampuchean people know well who their close friends really are. For this reason, they cherish all the more the friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, as well as with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. That militant solidarity is an important factor that has helped the Kampuchean people score many achievements and frustrate all schemes of the Beijing expansionists during the past 5 years.

With their activities marking the national day of hatred for the genocidal regime, the Kampuchean people are telling the world of their will and aspirations. They are also calling on progressive public opinion worldwide to unite with and support them in the struggle to check the criminal hands of the Beijing rulers -- who are acting hand in glove with the Thai authorities -- as well as to further assist them in their rebirth and national construction and defense, thereby contributing to the preservation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

DIRECTIVE ISSUES ON CELEBRATING VCTU ANNIVERSARY

BK221234 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The party Central Committee Political Bureau has declared 28 July 1929, the founding date of the first Red General Labor Union in the north under the direct leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, to be the founding day of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

On 10 March 1984, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued the following directive pointing out the purposes of this year's celebration of the 55th founding anniversary of the mass organization of our country's working class:

Launch a campaign of propaganda and education throughout the entire party, army, and people to highlight the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Vietnamese working class and trade unions in the struggle for national liberation and to highlight the position of the working class and the trade unions in the socialist revolution; develop the sense of responsibility and collective mastery of workers and state employees to step up the emulation movement for production and thrift and to increase labor productivity, product quality, and work efficiency; intensify party leadership and coordination between the administration and mass organizations at all levels concerning the trade unions; and consolidate by another step the organization of trade unions while improving their operational quality.

CORRECTION TO STATEMENT ON PRC SCHEMES

A portion of the item headlined "Reportage on PRC Activities Along Border" and subheaded "Smashing of PRC Schemes Urged," published on page K 3 of the 11 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, was inadvertently continued on page K 6. The corrected item is republished below:

OW100951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Statement by Nguyen Niem, secretary of the Lai Chau Provincial Party Committee -- recorded, date, place not given]

[Text] Lai Chau is a mountain province sharing a 200 km border with China. Since 1979, the Chinese have resorted to 1,001 stratagems and insidious, barbaric schemes and acts designed to sow disunity among our ethnic minority peoples. They have infiltrated scouts and commandos into our territory, planted spies, and established contracts to carry out underground activites. In addition, they have run border markets in order to rake up raw materials and valuable forest and agricultural products from our ethnic minority peoples. They have used these border markets as a means to plant spies, exchange information, and distort our line and policies. Ethnic minority compatriots returning from border markets, being victims of their demagoguery and bribing schemes, have brought back documents to sow confusion, distort our line and policies, and arouse disunity among our ethnic minority peoples.

Since April in particular, they have repeatedly shelled our territory, along the Hoang Lien Son-Lai Chau border, over a stretch of land more than 50 kms long. Daily, they pound the border villages with thousands of shells of various calibers, destroying a number of our people's homes, killing some civilians, and wounding a number of local-force combatants and troops. They have also distorted facts, carried out wicked schemes, and spread rumors about possible Chinese troops' attacks at such and such time or on such and such day in an attempt to sow disunity and chaos in the border areas and to disrupt the normal daily activities of the ethnic minority peoples.

However, our ethnic minority peoples, having seen through the insidious schemes of the Beijing reactionaries, have full confidence in the correct leadership of the central party and the government. Particularly, the provincial party committee and people's committee, and the border district party committees and village people's committees, are of one mind and have deep faith in the policy of the party central committee and the government. Therefore, the ethnic minority peoples, remaining united and vigilant, stand combat ready to smash all the enemy's frenzied acts designed to cause turmoil in the border area, mainly through last April's shelling waves. They are determined to build up their organizations -- especially political, party and administrative ones -- and mass societies into truly strong units so they are fully capable of fighting and defeating the enemy under any circumstance, situation or condition.

Furthermore, we must make plans for coordination among all the forces available, that is, among the main-force units of the armed services and branches positioned in our province's territory, the local militia and self-defense force, and the other forces, so that we can achieve an integrated strength enabling us to fight the enemy and, at the same time, stabilize the situation and political security and preserve social order and security.

Also, with regard to the rear area, we must promote production while building up forces and closely linking economic construction with the consolidation of national defense in order to build up Lai Chau Province, especially the border villages, into one truly stable politically and strong province in national defense, so that we will be fully capable of fighting and defeating the Chinese reactionaries.

EDITORIAL VIEWS BUSH'S 'DAMAGE CONTROL' TRIP

BK221531 Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English 15 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Curious Visit"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush left here Saturday saying relations with Indonesia "have never been stronger." This is the sort of thing the vice president of the United States is expected to say at the end of a visit whose purpose was basically to make a courtesy call. Mr. Bush's stopover in Jakarta was added to his original Asia itinerary after rumblings of concern were expressed here over Mr. Reagan's trade and nuclear agreements in China on his recent trip. Mr. Bush attempted to allay Indonesian worries about stepped up trade and strategic cooperation between the United States and China.

Mr. Bush also rejected any notion that his Jakarta visit was some sort of compensation to the cancelled Reagan visit of last November, saying that sending in the "second team" was no substitute for a presidential visit. In a way, it is still not wholly evident just what Mr. Bush was primarily here for. He wasn't here as Mr. Reagan's stand-in. And the briefing on Mr. Reagan's China visit was already given by Under-Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz. There is no outstanding problem between Jakarta and Washington, and relations between the two nations are generally quite amicable.

That's the problem with being the vice president of the United States -- the duties and responsibilities of the office are so vaguely defined. The vice president generally goes around "showing the flag" so to speak, attending funerals, acting ceremonial, carrying official letters or regards, and what not.

This is not to denigrate Mr. Bush or his office, or to construe his visit here as useless. In fact, it's probably safe to say that the United States is trying to pay more attention to Indonesia and the other ASEAN nations as part of its gradual shifting geopolitical focus across the Pacific. Moreover, as Indonesia plays a more active role on the diplomatic stage, Washington sees a necessity for responding to the dynamism and initiatives that Indonesia has been demonstrating lately in its foreign policy.

Mr. Bush's remarks here were slightly defensive -- defending the new U.S. initiatives with China, denying he's the substitute for Mr. Reagan. The vice president of the United States often sounds defensive, since he's often dispatched on these "damage control" trips. It hasn't been an easy trip for Mr. Bush. He had no luck at all in persuading the Japanese to lower their trade barriers. In India, he had frank discussions about U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan, and differences of opinion over Afghanistan, U.S. deployments in the Indian Ocean, and Washington's contribution to North-South cooperation.

In any case, we were happy to see Mr. Bush in Jakarta, where he had the opportunity to view a slice of Indonesian life and get briefed on the Indonesian perspective of regional events. And that's what the vice president's office is equipped to do -- to be not only the President's emissary, but also his eyes and his ears when he returns to Washington.

OFFICIAL URGES 'COORDINATED PATROLS' ON PNG BORDER

BK211621 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] The director general for political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Department, Nana Sutresna, said there is a need for a coordinated patrol along the Indonesia-PNG border area to prevent the occurrence of undesirable incidents. For this purpose, both sides should meet to discuss means to implement coordinated patrols along their common border in the best possible manner.

Touching on the repatriation of Indonesian citizens of Irian Jaya origin from the PNG, Nana Sutresna said that both sides have reached an agreement on the repatriation without any problem. It is expected that the repatriation could be implemented by the end of this month. According to him, some 1,140 Indonesian citizens will be repatriated to Indonesia. In the past, both sides also held a meeting to discuss the further construction of a road by Indonesia along the border between the two countries.

SUHARTO COMMISSIONS NEW RRI TRANSMISSION STATION

BK211511 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] President Suharto said that Radio Republik Indonesia [RRI] and Televisi Republik Indonesia [TVRI] form a part of the motivating infrastructure of national development, while the development forms the center of a grand struggle for the realization of a progressive, prosperous, just, and everlasting society based on Pancasila. Through their broadcasts, the RRI and TVRI not only present news reports, entertainment, and general knowledge to members of the public, but also take part in creating public ideas as part of the national strength. This was stated by President Suharto this afternoon when he commissioned a new RRI transmission station in Cimanggis, and the tree-planting effort and preservation of the TVRI studios natural environment in Sida Mukti, West Java.

The president further conveyed his hope that the RRI and TVRI will carry out their broadcast successfully.

[Begin Suharto recording] In carrying their broadcasts, the RRI and the TVRI should be able to further spread the work and developing spirit of members of the public. Besides that, the RRI and TVRI must also be able to present speedy information needed by the public. In this connection, I request that broadcasts directed toward the rural villagers be further stepped up since the majority of our people live in rural areas.

In view of the important role of the RRI and the TVRI in national development, the government will continue to do its best to further develop and expand the RRI and the TVRI in line with current progress. I trust that the increasing amount of modern equipment of the RRI and the TVRI can be handled and utilized by their personnel with ever growing capability and higher spirit. [end Suharto recording]

At the beginning of his address, the president also touched on the role of the RRI in the history of the Indonesian people's struggle for national independence. He said that despite its simple equipment, the RRI has never been absent in stimulating the spirit of the Indonesian people in their struggle to drive away the colonialists. History shows that the RRI is the pride and strength of its personnel in carrying on the struggle to give substance to national independence through physical and spiritual development.

Meanwhile, Information Minister Harmoko said that in industrialized and developing countries, radio remains an invulnerable information means. For this reason, the RRI, which was born with the proclamation of Indonesian independence in 1945, should always be able to adjust itself to the progress of the communications system and national development to enable the RRI to preserve its good image as a symbol of national pride.

The coverage area of the new RRI transmission station which has a 250-kilowatt capacity and which has been commissioned by the president, will include the east Indonesia region and part of the western Pacific region, while three other transmission stations, each having a capacity of 100 kilowatts, will be beamed to Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and part of east Indonesia.

MALAYSIAGHAZALI DISCUSSES UPCOMING VISIT TO PRC

BK221156 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 22 May 84

[By N.G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 22 (AFP) -- Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said here today that his visit to China next week would pave the way for increased trade and economic cooperation with Beijing. Mr. Ghazali, who leaves here on Monday for an eight-day official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, will be accompanied by 23 top businessmen and industrialists and a team of officials.

He told a news conference that his trip to China will coincide with the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Beijing and Kuala Lumpur on May 31, 1974. He has been specially invited to participate in the celebrations by Mr. Wu, who visited Malaysia in February.

Mr. Ghazali said that he would review with Mr. Wu the progress in bilateral relations in the last 10 years and look into ways to "better the ties." The Chinese Communist Party still maintains relations with the outlawed Malayan Communist Party and discussions with Mr. Wu during his visit here had failed to remove this "stumbling block and thorn" in Sino-Malaysian relations, he said.

Mr. Ghazali said Malaysia also hoped to contribute through the private sector towards China's modernization programme while at the same time removing all irritants to their relations. His delegation will also try to impress on Chinese authorities the need to increase the two-way trade flow. Much of the China trade still going through third parties should be channelled directly with the state trading corporations in the two countries handling them, he said.

On the scope of private sector participation in the development programmes in China, Mr. Ghazali said that Malaysians had successfully tendered for about 20 projects, including housing in Fujian Province and a modern hotel in Hangzhou. The private sector delegation accompanying him would examine other areas, he said.

Malaysia could offer the Chinese certain skills and expertise, including assistance in the cultivation of the rubber crop on Hunan Island. Representatives of the Sabah State Energy Corporation had held preliminary discussions with Chinese authorities on assistance in iron ore smelting by using gas. This will be economical for China and further talks on the matter will be held.

Other areas that Mr. Ghazali will sound out the Chinese on are the future of Hong Kong, the situation in the Korean peninsula, Sino-Soviet relations, and West Asia and Chinese ideas of solutions to the problem.

"The Malaysian Government attaches a great deal of importance to the visit because we consider China a very important factor in our thinking," he added.

Mr. Ghazali, who earlier had a two-hour discussion with the visiting U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, said he was briefed on America's relations with China following U.S. President Reagan's recent trip to Beijing. He told the envoy that U.S. should not give the impression that they were relying on China to be "the restraining hand in the Asian region" with regard to the perceived threat.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who flew in here from China for what was officially described as a "familiarisation tour" also called on Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed this morning. She will leave for Bangkok tomorrow to continue a tour of the region.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, REACTION TO CEBU RIOTS

Rono's Warning

HK230053 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono yesterday [22 May] said he was placing the blame for the casualties in the post-election violence in Cebu City at the doorstep of the political opposition. At the same time, Rono warned that if the opposition keep using terrorism and violence to disturb the performance of official duties by the bodies acting in accordance with the law, there will always be confrontations with the peace-keeping forces, who are duty-bound to protect these official bodies.

In a statement, Rono said that although the fatalities and other casualties in Cebu may be police characters as claimed by some quarters, official reports prove that they were used purposely by the opposition to engage in terrorist attacks. Citing earlier statements of President Marcos, Rono said the opposition is still playing petty politics, engaging in black propaganda, and falsifying facts in the same manner that they kept blaming the president and the first lady for the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

Rono said that although the election is over, the opposition continues to spread falsehoods by laying the blame for the riots and terroristic attacks on provincial and city canvassing boards. These disorders, according to Rono, culminated in the killing of terrorist attackers in the Cebu provincial capitol.

And in Cebu, the electorate will have to wait for at least a week before the canvassing of election returns may be resumed. This developed as the Commission on Elections gave both sides in the hotly-contested Cebu election 3 days to submit written arguments. After hearing the oral arguments of the opposition Panaghi-Usa and the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan in the Province of Cebu, the commission, sitting en banc, gave the rival parties 3 days to submit their memoranda to the poll body for the immediate resolution of the case.

UNIDO President's Denial

OW221321 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel told a news conference this afternoon he did not incite last Saturday's riot in Cebu. At the same time, Laurel announced that the opposition candidates may boycott the incoming Batasan. Laurel also said that the opposition is asking the government to hold new elections in 21 provinces.

Ramos' Comments

OW221411 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, General Fidel Ramos, reported today that the tense situation in Cebu City, Ifugao, and Antique has been stabilized. Ramos said PC reinforcements had been sent to Ifugao to prevent the escalation of tension in the area triggered off by post-election violence.

[Begin Enrile recording in progress]...Violence, demonstrations in Cebu (?Saturday night), one Philippine Army personnel was killed, two civilians were killed, and an undetermined number of PC-INP, Philippine Army, Philippine Air Force, and civilians wounded during that incident. However, I am happy to report to you that the Cebu situation has stabilized.

[Words indistinct] PC-INP regional commander No. 7 General Alfredo Olano is convening a dialogue among the various antagonists -- not only ex-Senator Osmena, who is the spokesman of the opposition group, and Cebu Provincial Governor Eddie Gullas, plus the Comelec [Commission on Elections] special group under [name indistinct]. [end recording]

TIMES Urges Solution

HK221310 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 22 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Troubles in Cebu"]

[Text] It is easy enough to imagine that people in other countries (like Filipinos and Americans in the U.S.) would think that a full-dress civil war was raging in the Philippines when they read -- and see pictures or film clips -- of what transpired in Cebu City during a bloody night of rioting and tumultuous demonstrations mounted by opposition men from dusk on Saturday to dawn on Sunday. The circumspect reports that have appeared in the local press are chilling enough. Three are dead and scores wounded.

Following the near-riot in front of the Makati City Hall in Metro Manila where the opposition sympathizers burned tables and chairs, the picture of disorder in Cebu would tend to establish in the minds of foreigners who are not on the scene the image of a country on the verge of chaos. They are in no position to know that outside of several places that have been tagged trouble spots, the country is at peace and normal life goes on despite the heat and passion of the just-concluded elections. This is not by way of minimizing the trouble in Cebu City. This is only to set the record right on a nationwide basis.

But something is terribly wrong in Cebu which the government must exert its utmost to remedy.

What happened there might have happened in Quezon City if KBL's [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Justice Minister Ricardo Puno had not had the patriotism and the statesmanship to concede the election.

But we cannot dismiss Cebu with the observation that the opposition losers there should have the grace of Minister Puno and also concede their defeat like a man. It is not all that simple.

For at stake in Cebu is the credibility (here we go again) of the count which seemingly all of a sudden overturned what was generally regarded as an established trend because of the unofficial count conducted by Namfrel [National Citizens Movement for Free Elections] which showed the opposition candidates leading their KBL rivals by a score of five to one on the six-man slate for the province.

The tragedy in cases like Cebu's is that when a confrontation degenerates into an armed clash, it no longer matters who started the hostilities, nor whether there was sufficient provocation, nor who was wrong and who was right.

The minute a demonstration becomes riotous, it becomes the duty of the Armed Forces to quell it, regardless of the considerations just mentioned. And because breaking down aggression or resistance is their job, the Armed Forces will naturally get the better of any unruly mob, however numerous. In this unequal fight the public sympathy will always go to the "unarmed" civilians rather than to the soldiers even if the casualties turn out to be about the same, which they usually aren't.

The danger in cases like these is that a point may be reached when the people in general get to regard their Armed Forces as enemy rather than protector. The men in the Armed Forces on the other hand are placed in the unenviable position of fighting against people they do not hate in defense of people they do not love.

A condition like this, if allowed to come to pass, is the breeding ground of civil war. The government must act on the troubles in Cebu -- with utmost dispatch and utmost wisdom.

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF BATASAN ELECTIONS

Comelec Head Comments

HK221449 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting Company in English 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Comelec [Commission on Elections] Chairman Vicente Santiago said that, despite the cries of cheating and terrorism, the Batasan elections last May 14 were, on the whole, free and honest. More on this from Andy Macaranas:

[Begin recording] Chairman Santiago said complaints of irregularities are an inevitable aftermath of elections and, in a hotly contested electoral race, charges of irregularities often assume floodlike proportions. The Comelec chief said that in spite of the intensity of the rivalries that marked the Batasan polls, the complaints reaching the Comelec so far have been relatively few. However, he said, these complaints have been magnified by reporting that understandably focused on the negative rather than the positive aspects of the elections. Santiago said the poll body will still have to determine which of these charges have factual or legal bases. He assured the Comelec will go to the bottom of each and every allegation and all parties will be given their day in court. [end recording]

Opposition Impeachment Plans

HK230051 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Despite their significant gains in the Batasan elections, the opposition continues to charge the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] administration and the Commission on Elections [Comelec] with deceit in the polls. UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel said the opposition will boycott the regular Batasan and will initiate impeachment proceedings against Comelec officials. Laurel accused the Comelec of being prejudiced against the opposition. Laurel and some opposition candidates said there were frauds in the canvassing of election returns.

Fraud Charges in Palawan Denied

OW221343 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has ordered the immediate proclamation of former Senator Ramon Mitra, Jr. as a winner of the May 14 polls in Palawan. David Nye has the details.

[Begin Nye recording] Comelec Commissioner (Domingo Palabate) issued the order as the provincial board of canvassers Chairman (Elvira Vermel) told the poll body this afternoon there is absolutely no truth to charges that last Monday's elections in Palawan were marred by terrorism, fraud, and vote buying. (Vermel) said that not once did KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidate Minister Teodoro Pana protest the canvassing of returns since it began last May 16.

She announced the complete canvass of Palawan's lone city and 20 municipalities as follows: for Pena, 71,724 votes, while for Mitra, 99,551 votes, or a margin of almost 28,000. (Vermel) insisted that there was never any incident of terrorism or fraud during the elections. He pointed out that the clean and orderly conduct can be attributed to Namfrel's [National Movement for Free Elections] extensive involvement in the province.

Mitra then paid a courtesy call of Chairman Vicente Santiago, Jr. He assured the Comelec chief that the poll body's decision will greatly ease and defuse the mounting tension in Palawan. He also thanked the military for being fair and impartial when the going got tough. [end recording]

Palawan Petition Rejected

HK221447 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Comelec [Commission on Elections] second division today rejected the claims about alleged irregularities in the last Batasan elections in Palawan. The allegations were made by Natural Resources Minister and KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidate Teodoro Pena. The Comelec reached the verdict after a hearing today on Pena's petition to set aside election results from some Palawan towns. The Comelec second division, under Domingo Pabalate, rejected Pena's allegations and ordered the Palawan board of canvassers to proclaim UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] candidate Ramon Mitra as the winner in the Batasan elections in that province.

Zamboanga Mayor To Renounce Seat

OW221451 Hong Kong AFP in English 1426 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 22 (AFP) -- Mayor Cesar Climaco of Zamboanga City in southern Philippines, a big opposition winner in the May 14 general elections, today announced he was renouncing his seat in the national assembly. The white-maned Climaco, one of the most colorful characters in Philippine politics, said he preferred to remain mayor rather than be addressed as an "asebm," abbreviation of assemblyman.

Now in his late 60's, Mr Climaco allowed his hair to grow shoulder-length in protest against President Ferdinand Marcos' declaration of martial law on September 21, 1972. He told newsmen at the press conference of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) early today that he would only allow the barber to trim his hair once President Marcos was removed from power.

A top leader of the opposition party Concerned Citizens Aggrupation (CCA) [as received] in the south under the UNIDO umbrella, Mayor Climaco blitzed through the May 14 polls in Zamboanga City, leaving the pack led by the ruling KBL party candidate far behind.

Mr Climaco was once customs commissioner under ex-President Diosdado Macapagal. He banished the military and other customs security personnel from Manila's graft-ridden ports and harbors and installed clean-shaven young college cadets.

MARCOS URGES ACTION ON BILL ON ASSEMBLY SEATS

BK231036 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 23 May 84

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, May 23 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today called for a special session of the outgoing parliament to consider an "urgent" bill adding 18 more appointed members in the new National Assembly. The top opposition group, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), immediately denounced the move as "shameless."

A presidential palace statement today confirmed that a special parliamentary session lasting no more than 15 days would be held from Monday, mainly to consider a bill raising the number of seats in the new assembly from 200 to 218. The palace quoted President Marcos as stressing the need to take final action on the bill "in response to the desire of our people for adequate representation in the legislative branch of government."

But UNIDO Chairman Salvador Laurel charged in a statement that Mr. Marcos only wanted to "accommodate" Cabinet ministers who lost in the May 14 general elections. "It's shameless, but Mr. Marcos is going to do it," he said. President Marcos is empowered by law to fill 17 seats in the new assembly.

Mr. Laurel added that the 17 seats Mr. Marcos was to fill with appointees were "not enough" for the president to be able to bring in eight Cabinet ministers who have lost or are trailing their opposition rivals. The president said the Constitution had consistently vested in the legislative assembly the power to determine the number of its members.

The chief executive has called for a caucus of the ruling New Society Movement Party (KBL) on Sunday to choose the next National Assembly speaker, according to an earlier official statement. He has also asked all his ministers to resign by June 30, the end of the current assembly's term, as a prelude to a government reorganization. The KBL has been assured of a majority with its current lead in races for 101 assembly seats, according to an unofficial tally, coupled with the 17 seats the president is to fill by appointment.

Official sources said five Cabinet ministers had tendered their resignations. (Solicitor Attorney) General Estelito Mendoza, Natural Resources Minister Teodoro Pena, Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco, Education Minister Jaime Laya, and Justice Minister Ricardo Puno.

Meanwhile, political observers noted that post-election passions appeared to be subsiding in most parts of the country as more poll victors were officially proclaimed and poll protests were heard by authorities. However, the situation remained unpredictable in Manila and a number of provinces where opposition leaders and supporters questioned the slow official count of votes and feared possible manipulation of the results, they added.

The Commission on Elections (Comelec), the official poll watchdog agency, reported that as of today a total of 142 winners in the race for 183 elected seats had been declared. These include 89 candidates of the ruling New Society Movement Party (KBL) and 45 of UNIDO, with the remaining seats divided among independents and smaller opposition parties.

The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), a Comelec arm conducting a computerized "quick count," meanwhile said that with 90 per cent of returns in, the KBL led in 101 seats and the opposition-independent bloc in 82, with 64 going to UNIDO. This trend in Namfrel's unofficial count -- actually based on official returns from voting precincts -- has been stable since Saturday.

UNIDO leaders have warned that clashes might erupt anew due to slow or suspended counts in hotly contested constituencies, specially in the central city of Cebu where one person died and 27 were wounded during rioting Saturday.

Assemblyman-elect Antonio Cuenco, one of the two UNIDO bets who captured Cebu City's two slots, charged today that the race for the six seats of populous Cebu Province was being rigged. He said the Namfrel tally showing five UNIDO bets leading in the contest for six seats on May 17 was upset the same day by what he called "spurious returns" showing that Danao City, with an official population of 56,000, had 58,000 voters, only 33 of whom voted for UNIDO.

In this capital with 990,000 registered voters, both the delayed official count and Namfrel's advanced tally clearly showed UNIDO leading KBL 5-1, but the Comelec canvassing (verification by local officials of initial vote counts which at city hall, like elsewhere, is done by hand) continued at a slow pace.

ENRILE FAVORS OPPOSITION MEMBERS IN BATASAN

OW221353 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The election of more opposition members to the regular Batsang Pambansa is healthy for the country. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile made this observation today in an interview with newsmen.

According to Enrile, the government has to be more alert and judicious in the formulation and implementation of its policies now that there is a stronger fiscalizing group in the Batasan.

[Begin Enrile recording] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan remains almost absolutely in control of the machinery of government, because of sheer number. There is probably -- not wittingly or deliberately but unwittingly and unintentionally -- a tendency to become arrogant, and the members of the party could take things for granted and the evolution of political, economical, and social policies would not be fully discussed and debated. So, it is possible that some errors could be committed now that there is a stronger, full fiscalizing group in the Batasan. Then the government will now respond equally by being on its toes; it has to be more alert, it has to be very judicious in the formulation and implementation of its policies and we can now truly say to the world that we have a working democracy in the Philippines. [end recording]

ENRILE PRAISES MILITARY FOR PART IN ELECTIONS

HK221445 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says the election of more opposition members to the Batasan is healthy for the country. There will be a stronger fiscalizing group in the legislature and the government will be more alert and judicious in carrying out its policies. At the same time Enrile praised the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] for its creditable job in the last elections.

Regarding opposition charges of massive fraud in his home province of Cagayan, Enrile described the charges as the wailing and yelling of political washouts. [Begin recording] I will not even dignify this report with a reply, but I requested Vice Governor [name indistinct] to formally write MALAYA [opposition paper] about it, because this story emanates from the losing political camp and is actually the wailing and yelling of people who are actually already political washouts in the Province of Cagayan and cannot accept defeat gracefully. [end recording]

AQUINO PANEL HEARS MILITARY ESCORT'S TESTIMONY

BK221024 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 22 (AFP) -- The head of the military team which escorted Benigno Aquino when the latter was shot dead here last August today veered from earlier military testimonies when he insisted he did not see the alleged assassin near the opposition leader immediately after the murder.

Lieutenant Jesus Castro also testified that he only saw Mr Aquino and an escort falling after hearing an initial gunshot, reiterating that he did not see the politician's actual shooting at Manila airport last August 21. The witness surprised probers when under repeated questioning, he maintained that he never saw ex-convict Rolando Galman -- whom authorities tagged a communist assassin felled by soldiers on the tarmac -- after the first shot.

Earlier military witnesses who were on the tarmac during the shooting all said they saw a "man in blue", later identified as Mr Galman, dash toward Mr Aquino from behind and shoot him in the nape [words indistinct]. Galman's bullet-riddled body dressed in a blue airport mechanic's uniform, was seen sprawled face up near Mr Aquino's prone body behind a parked security van after a burst of gunfire.

Lt Castro was the first of Mr Aquino's close-in escorts to testify before an investigative board now in the homestretch of its six-month-old probe. He said he was in a passenger (?tube) preventing Mr Aquino's co-passengers from following the politician's party when he heard an initial gunshot after Mr Aquino was led by soldiers down the tube's service stairway. After hearing the shot, he looked out the stairway door, saw Mr Aquino and an escort holding him fall down, closed the door, and headed for the airport terminal building from which the passenger tube extended, the witness added.

"Through a window I saw Mr Aquino being loaded into the SWAT van," Lt Castro said, referring to a van of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom), the military unit assigned to protect Mr Aquino on his return that day from three years of voluntary exile in the United States.

The witness said he was running through the [word indistinct] "holding area" toward the parking lot to get his car and follow the van when he met Brigadier General Luther Custodio, the Avsecom commander, and reported the incident to him. The witness was the aide-de-camp of General Custodio, who has been relieved as Avsecom chief, at the time of the incident.

Corazon Agrava, chairman of the board probing the Aquino case, told Lt Castro: "You not only did not go down (to the tarmac) but ran to the holding area as if you knew what (would) happen." Board member Ernesto Herrera in turn remarked that Lt Castro was "avoiding" Mr Aquino.

Lt Castro said it did not occur to him to seek medical help on seeing Mr Aquino fall, and added that he did not know that there was a clinic at the airport near the spot where Mr Aquino was shot.

DIPLOMATS DIRECTED TO ACT AS ECONOMIC ARM

HK230828 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2330 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] President Marcos ordered the country's ambassadors to promote the Philippines and be an economic arm of the government. The president said Philippine envoys can do a lot to generate interest in the KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran -- National Livelihood Program] and the Sariling Sikap [Self-Help] export products. Added details from Bert Asuge:

[Begin Asuge recording] The president instructed Collantes and Castro to see to it that Philippine ambassadors are made aware of what is happening in the Philippines and know what export goods the Philippines produces. It is about time more state-to-state relationships are developed not merely on the level of ambassadors, the president also told the two ministers. The chief executive observed that foreign ambassadors based in the Philippines are also delegated by their own governments to promote their countries' products. The president said Philippine ambassadors abroad, if utilized as an economic arm of the country, could play a vital role in the drive to develop exports, particularly products of the KKK and the sariling sikap. [end recording]

MARCOS URGES HALT TO STUDENT BARRICADE PLAN

HK230055 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] President Marcos directed yesterday [22 May] metropolitan police officials to talk to UP [University of the Philippines] students and persuade them to stop their plan to put up barricades at student registration centers in protest against a proposed tuition fee increase.

The president issued the order even as Budget Minister Manuel Alba said that the overall outlay for the country's education program is almost double that on the military, contrary to the students' claim.

The president said he has asked Major General Prospero Olivas, metropolitan constabulary chief, and Brigadier General (Tomas Caringal), northern police district superintendent, to ask the students not to take any action that would lead to a confrontation with law enforcement agencies.

PRICE ADJUSTMENTS FOR BASIC ITEMS BEING STUDIED

HK221153 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2330 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The Price Stabilization Council is now deep in a study of price adjustments for basic items. The study is being made following a new round of fuel price increases last week. Meantime, traders and manufacturers have assured the government of a continuous and adequate supply of essential goods pending the price adjustment. Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin appealed to consumers not to engage in any panic buying. [Begin recording] We have the full assurance of the federation of Chinese traders that there will be no hoarding. So long as we can get the cooperation of all consumers not to overbuy, we will have no problem. And I would like once again to appeal to consumers to normalize their purchases. There is sufficient supply of [word indistinct] commodities because at the raw material end, we have assured that the import requirements of our manufacturers -- particularly of foodstuffs -- are met. Since October they have been able to open LC's [letters of credit] either on a prepaid basis or from the Central Bank. So there is really no shortage of any merchandise. [end recording] Minister Ongpin, who is also the head of the Price Stabilization Council, said there would be no across-the-board type of adjustments in the prices of basic items. He said the items would be considered individually. Ongpin also said there would be a committee to coordinate the various positions on price adjustments. Added details from Ruby Terra:

[Begin recording] Studies on price adjustments are necessary to protect not only consumers from unreasonable price increases but also to give manufacturers proper compensation on items being produced so they will keep on producing. The federation agreed to create a liaison committee which will coordinate with the prices of the Price Stabilization Council regarding price adjustments. However, Ongpin added that adjustments on basic items have to be done on a case-to-case basis. [end recording]

Meantime four more stores in Metro Manila have been padlocked for overpricing and hoarding. Two of the outlets of the 7-Eleven chain, in Quezon City and Paranaque, the Pink Cherry Variety Store in Quezon City and the Maria de Los Santos Grocery, also in Quezon City. The Price Stabilization Council will hear the charges against the stores on Friday.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS HEAD DEPLORES PRICE HIKES

HK230816 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines sought yesterday [May 21] the simultaneous increases in wages, consumer prices and transport fares. TUCP President Democrito Mendoza deplored the government practice of always raising transport fares and consumer prices before granting any wage hike. He said the workers are always at the losing end in regard to increases. He accused the government of raising wages only in reaction to the hikes in the cost of goods and services. Mendoza said there is a need for a new round of wage increases to cushion the impact of the rise in prices and fares. Mendoza said the Trade Union Congress will formally file a proposal for wage increases this week with the Labor Ministry.

NATIONWIDE INFLATION RATE HITS 39 PERCENT

HK230257 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 84 p 2

[Article by Rigoberto D. Tiglao: "March Inflation: 39.3 Percent; Further Rise Expected"]

[Text] Consumer prices, on the average nationwide, rose 39.3 percent in March over the year-ago level, latest data from the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) showed. The rate registered for February was 36.6 percent. The March inflation rate raised the first quarter average to 36.5 percent, almost six times the 6.6 percent recorded for the 1983 first quarter.

The rise in consumer prices accelerated starting November. Because of the unabated increase in the January-March period, BUSINESS DAY sources in government expect the inflation rate to reach its peak only in June or July. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) late last year had predicted the inflation rate for this year to peak at 28 percent by April.

A further acceleration is expected because of last week's increase in oil prices. One official source says the inflation rate may approach the 50 percent mark by July, a rate reportedly never experienced by any Asian country since the war.

Metro: The inflation rate recorded for Metro Manila for March is 40.6 percent, slightly above the 40.0 percent registered for February. The considerable increment in the national rate indicates that inflation accelerated in "areas outside the national capital region," as categorized in NCSO data.

This situation would suggest that inflationary forces at play since October -- starting with the second devaluation of the peso last year, and with the debt crisis -- have begun to affect both the cities and the countryside with nearly equal pressure.

The data indicated that efforts of monetary authorities to contain inflation in the past several months have been largely unsuccessful: The national inflation rate jumped from 10.3 percent in October to 16.7 percent in the succeeding month. In December, the rate jumped to 26.1 percent, reached 33.3 percent in January, continued its upward climb to 36.6 percent in February and 39.3 percent by the end of the first quarter.

Under Republic Act No 265, the Monetary Board -- the Central Bank's policy-making body -- is required to submit a report to the president and to the legislature on the reasons for such a big price increase.

For March, food prices (including beverages and tobacco) recorded the biggest increases, 43.2 percent nationwide and 46.9 percent in Metro Manila. Prices of clothing nationwide increased 41.7 percent (for Metro Manila 51.3 percent). Fuel, light and water prices jumped 41.1 percent (Metro Manila: 38.9 percent). National prices for housing and repair increased 22.7 percent; for services, 34.6 percent and for other, miscellaneous commodities, 40.3 percent.

Causes: The acceleration of inflation, which is typical of countries that have undergone debt crises, has been mainly due to the two devaluations last year and to the insufficiency of imported inputs for both industry and agriculture.

The business sector has also been blamed for the steep rise in prices, as certain business segments reportedly have been jacking up their prices either in anticipation of future increases in costs of production or in expectation that the inflow of imported raw materials may cease.

Another factor that has been fueling inflation has been the increase in money supply outpacing the production of goods and services. The Central Bank [CB] has been finding hard to contain the increase in money. It managed to cut down the money supply level for January and February, but the March level expanded by about 1.2 billion.

The CB has yet to release statistics on the money supply for April, but the expectation is that the level will be considerably higher than in March because of massive government borrowings.

PHILIPPINES TURNS DOWN TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS

HK221328 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 22 May 84 p 14

[Text] Transportation and Communications Minister Jose P. Dans, Jr. yesterday said the government had just "politely turned down" two big loans amounting to \$230 million for the execution of big projects under the ministry's national telecommunications development plan because of the debt ceiling on foreign loans imposed by the Central Bank.

The loans -- \$150 million from the World Bank and \$180 million from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) would not have been viable anyway because of the government's inability to put up counterpart peso funds for the loans, Dans explained.

The minister's disclosure did not augur well for the telecommunications industry which had been gearing for a modernization and expansion of the country's telecom facilities. It was this program which encouraged the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT) to go full blast on its own expansion program.

Under the telecom national plan, local telecom companies have been prohibited from undertaking projects that would run counter to the basic objective of eventually converting all communications facilities into the digital system.

But yesterday, speaking before the Philippine Electronics and Telecommunications Equipment Foundation (PETEF), Dans revealed that the ministry's telecom plan, prepared in 1982, would now have to be "stretched over a longer period of time" due largely to what he described as the "the economic hiatus" on which the country was in.

One of the major features of the plan was the national telephone program, budgeted at p [peso] 15 billion and which PLDT had began spearheading. The telecom industry is now in the midst of a full-blown crisis with firms unable to open letters of credit [LC's] for their imports. Cesar Sison, PLDT executive, said that even the PLDT, the acknowledged leader in the industry has been unable to open LC's since October of last year.

The largely service-oriented industry is by nature debt-heavy, capital-hungry and needs foreign exchange for its sustenance.

The industry is left with an allocation of only \$50 million (U.S.) from a commodity loan granted recently by Japan.

The trust of the government's telecommunications goal, in the next three years would now be at least complete the expansion and modernization programs with the PLDT's X-4 at the forefront. The upgrading of the former Retelco system, the integration of the domestic record carriers and the regional telecommunications program for regions I and II would also fall under that crash program.

On the ticklish issue of integrating the telegraph firms, Dans said the existing economic situation was the best reason for integration or any cost-sharing scheme for that matter.

SIX NPA TERRORISTS KILLED IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

OW221421 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A PC [Philippine Constabulary] patrol has killed six NPA [New People's Army] terrorists in a clash in Negros Occidental. The soldiers did not suffer any casualties. The office of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver said the NPA terrorist group was led by a certain (Jonathan Cenarilios). The clash with the PC patrol under Captain (Vicente Ponteras) took place in (Lagok Menmaka), town of (Colatrava), Negros Occidental.

BRUNEIOFFICIAL DECRIES WESTERN MEDIA VIEW OF ASEAN

BK181445 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 21 Apr 84 p 12

[Excerpt] Bandar Seri Begawan -- Brunei's Information Director Haji Badaruddin bin Pengarah Haji Othman, has blamed Western journalists for "unbalanced and inaccurate" reporting of ASEAN affairs.

As a result, European Community (EC) people are relatively uninformed about ASEAN, he told a seminar in Jakarta recently. "Reports they receive describe ASEAN as backward and a site of disasters and chaos," the director continued.

The reporting imbalance was related to the West's inability to understand Eastern current affairs (Brunei joined ASEAN in January). "For example, even though ASEAN lies outside the Communist bloc, we are usually portrayed in the Western media as depriving our people of human rights and being undemocratic.

"Is the mass media right and are we really the depriver of human rights?" he asked.

His comments were in a working paper presented to the ASEAN-EC seminar on communication and economic co-operation jointly organised by the ASEAN Secretariat and the German Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation [FES]. One of FES's many aims is to lesson the imbalance in the international information flow between North and South.

Haji Badaruddin said ASEAN's encounters with the Western media have not always been happy. "We can frankly say that the Western media view us with prejudice while failing to understand the backdrop to our problems."

He gave as an example their refusal to accept that the Communist movement in ASEAN is not just an ideological struggle but an armed one. ASEAN governments therefore needed to counter the threat with emergency laws.

"Another example is that an ASEAN nation has been described as an absolute monarchy. The term absolute monarchy, understood by the Western media, is the limited experience that they have of monarchy," Haji Badaruddin went on.

For the ASEAN member concerned, this system of government has been going on for centuries -- it has "a real working monarch."

Efforts, he said, should be made to correct wrong impressions of ASEAN affairs.

For ASEAN's part, there is not so much to be corrected, because reports about the West come from agencies owned and controlled by Western interests.

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